

## Fighting reported on Gulf war front

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq and Iran reported fighting on several fronts of the 33-month-old Gulf war Monday. An Iraqi military communiqué issued in Baghdad said a total of 53 Iranian soldiers were killed during the past 24 hours, most of them in the northern and southern sectors of the war. Iranian artillery shelled the border towns of Mandali and Zurbatiyah, east of Baghdad, damaging civil installations, the communiqué, reported by the Iraqi News Agency INA, said. In Tehran, a military communiqué said an Iranian patrol penetrated Iraqi defensive positions on the western front, inflicting losses and capturing weapons.

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## Jordanian-Iraqi relations lauded

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Commerce Hassan Ali and Transport and Communications Minister Lt.-Gen. Abdul Jabbar Al Asadi Monday praised the "strong relations between Jordan and Iraq." On receiving the outgoing Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad, Faleh Al Tawil, both ministers stressed their "deep appreciation of Jordan's stand in support of Iraq in particular and the common Arab cause in general." Mr. Tawil, who has been relieved of his duties as Jordan's ambassador to Iraq, will be Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

## Bush says Reagan will seek re-election

WASHINGTON (R) — Vice-President George Bush said Monday that he expected President Reagan to run for a second term. Asked in a television interview if he thought Mr. Reagan would seek re-election, Mr. Bush said: "I have no doubts." He also said that Mr. Reagan, who has withheld a decision on running again in 1984, would be extremely difficult to beat.

## Iranian rebels demonstrate

BONN (R) — About 250 Iranians demonstrated peacefully in central Bonn Monday to mark the second anniversary of street battles in Tehran in which a mass protest by the Mujahedeen opposition movement was suppressed, police said. The demonstrators, carrying Mujahedeen banners, accused Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary government of carrying out atrocities and called for his overthrow. Similar demonstrations were being held in several world cities Monday, including London, Paris, Rome and New York. A Mujahedeen spokesman said.

## Former Turkish premier surrenders

ISTANBUL (R) — Former Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayangil, one of 16 former politicians ordered detained by Turkey's military rulers, surrendered to authorities at Istanbul airport Monday, officials said. Mr. Caglayangil, 75, who was having medical treatment in Europe when the detention order was issued at the end of May, gave himself up on arrival from Switzerland. He was taken to the Dardanelles port of Canakkale, where the other 15 former politicians, including former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, have been held since June 2, the officials said.

## Masked gang nets huge haul in holdup

LONDON (R) — A gang wearing monkey masks stole jewellery and uncut diamonds worth up to £4 million (\$6 million) Monday in a raid on an exclusive London store, police said. Four or five raiders, armed with two handguns, broke into the store, Bond Jewellers, through a back door and forced staff to open a vault, a police spokesman said. They escaped on foot. He said the haul was worth between £3 million and £4 million.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة جوردان للصحافة

## Report implies Haddad militia's direct role Beirut holds Israel fully responsible for Sabra and Shatila

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An official Lebanese inquiry into last September's Palestinian refugee camp massacres in Beirut holds Israel fully responsible but does not specify who carried out the killings, judicial sources said Monday.

The sources quoted a report to be published by Lebanon's Military Prosecutor Assad Germanos as saying 460 people were killed in the 48-hour massacres at the Sabra and Shatila camps. The report does not specify who carried out the actual killings but implies that the murderers included right-wing militiamen under renegade Lebanese army Major Saad Haddad as well as other right-wing militias, the sources said. The report says "armed elements other than the Israeli army" carried out the massacres last Sept. 17 and 18. These were probably "border elements," it says, according to the sources. This was apparently a reference to Maj. Haddad's men who operate on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

But those who entered the camps also included "those harmed by Palestinian violations," the sources quoted the report as saying. This was seen here as a reference to right-wing militiamen from either Beirut or surrounding areas. The massacres occurred a few days after Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel, previously

drawn up from figures given by medical teams. Red Cross organizations and the Lebanese civil defence.

It said the Palestinian victims included seven women and eight children, while the Lebanese dead included eight women and 12 children.

On-the-spot inquiries by newsmen immediately after the massacre indicated that the perpetrators used bulldozers and loaders to bury the victims. It was initially reported that more than 1,000 people were killed in the rampage and it would be difficult to reach accurate figures because of the mass burials.

Inquiries among relatives of the victims who thronged the massacre site after the mass killings also indicated that the total number of victims would be much more than the figure included in Monday's report.

Israeli intelligence officials estimated that about 800 people were killed or had disappeared during the massacres.

The figures of more than 400 dead were generally based on body counts by International Red Cross and other officials but many residents never found their relatives and others took their own family victims away for burial.

An Israeli inquiry accused senior Israeli military and political officials of indirect responsibility and named the "Lebanese Forces" as having actually carried out the mass murders.

## Fateh Revolutionary Council to meet

DAMASCUS (R) — The Revolutionary Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Fateh guerrilla group will meet in Damascus Sunday night to discuss a rebellion which erupted into fighting at the weekend, Palestinian sources said.

The meeting will be the first of the influential 73-member council since the revolt against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's moderate policies erupted two months ago, throwing his leadership of Fateh and the PLO into question.

There was no indication that any council members who support the rebellion would attend, the sources said.

## U.S. prepares to attack Syria, Damascus claims

DAMASCUS (R) — The Al Baath newspaper, organ of Syria's ruling Baath Party, said Monday the United States was preparing a military attack on Syria following what it called the failure of its political waver.

It said in an editorial: "Whether the American administration banks on a political or military solution, or on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, both are losers. All the contacts and consultations now being held, whether in Washington or Tel Aviv, or

## Iraq seeks U.N. inquiry into treatment of PoWs

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has formally asked U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send a team to Iran and Iraq to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war (PoWs), the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday.

The agency quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying a written request for the mission and its report to be submitted to the Security Council was handed to Mr. Perez de Cuellar this week by Iraq's permanent U.N. representative, Riadh Al Qaisi.

The agency gave no further details. But on May 17, Iraq expressed regret over a Red Cross protest to both sides in the 33-

month-old Gulf war about the treatment of prisoners and said it omitted several facts.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) protested on May 11 over what it said was summary executions of prisoners and the indiscriminate bombardment of civilians.

No accurate figures are available, but both sides are each believed to be holding thousands of prisoners.

Late last month at the request of Iraq and Iran, Mr. Perez de Cuellar sent a mission to both countries to inspect war damage in civilian areas. No report has been made public.

## West Bank, Gaza Strip leaders urge support for Arafat

TEL AVIV (R) — Palestinian leaders and public institutions in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Monday issued a statement calling for support for Yasser Arafat as leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The statement called on "PLO fighters and the Palestinian people to unify behind the lawful leadership of Yasser Arafat, who has proved the PLO's ability in the struggle of the Palestinian people."

It urged rebels in the guerrilla movement to unite behind Mr. Arafat and rejected what "outside interference in the PLO."

The statement was signed by former Ramallah Mayor Kerim Khalaf, former Gaza Mayor Rashid Al Shawa, Mustafa Natshe, acting mayor of Hebron and Palestinian student and professional organisations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



His Majesty King Hussein, along with senior officials, attends evening prayers Monday (Petra photo)

## King hosts Iftar banquet

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday evening gave an Iftar banquet at the Basman Palace for senior officers of the Armed Forces, and Public Security, General Intelligence and Civil Defence department.

Attending the banquet were Prime Minister and Defence Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, directors of the Public Security and General Intelligence and Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb.

## U.S. reaffirms opposition to settlements on W. Bank

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Monday reaffirmed U.S. opposition to Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, calling them unhelpful to the peace process.

Spokesman Alan Romberg was asked to comment on a syndicated column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reporting that President Reagan had changed U.S. policy by denying that the settlements were an obstacle to peace.

The column said Mr. Reagan was asked at a convention of educationalists and writers in Florida on May 26 whether the settlements were an obstacle to peace. He replied: "No, I don't. I really don't."

## Egypt, Israel to resettle 5,500 Palestinian refugees

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Israel have agreed in principle to resettle in the Gaza Strip an estimated 5,500 Palestinians from a refugee camp in the Egyptian section of the Sinai town of Rafah, an Israeli embassy official said Monday.

He told Reuters that after talks held in Rafah last month the two countries have agreed the refugees should be sent to the Gaza Strip in batches when an agreement is completed.

But he said his government would only allow them behind Israeli borders if their property was adequately compensated for by the Egyptian authorities so they could finance the building of their new houses in Gaza. A report Monday in Mayo.

## Reagan, Pope congratulate Soviet President Andropov

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet news agency TASS said Monday that President Reagan and Pope John Paul had congratulated Yuri Andropov on his election last week as Soviet president.

"I hope that together we can find ways to promote peace, cutting the level of armaments and advancing towards the removal of force, in settling international disputes," TASS quoted Mr. Reagan as saying.

Other messages, including one from China, were published Sunday.

## West could cut nuclear arsenal, says NATO admiral

BRUSSELS (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) military chief said Monday that the West could unilaterally reduce its nuclear arsenal without affecting deterrence.

Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of NATO's military committee, told Reuters in an interview: "If arms control talks don't work, then it might become necessary to act unilaterally to reduce, especially battlefield nuclear weapons because we have perhaps more than we need."

Adm. Falls, a Canadian, who is retiring from his post at the end of the month, said he had no doubt that nuclear weapons were the ultimate deterrent.

But he said the spiralling arms race had turned into madness, pitting Soviet and Western technology against one another in a constant effort to build more and bigger weapons.

## Gemayel to visit Washington

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel will visit Washington between July 22 and 25 to discuss Israeli troop withdrawals from Lebanon, government sources said Monday. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is due to meet President Reagan in Washington on July 27, two days after Mr. Gemayel's departure, according to a report broadcast by Israeli Radio Sunday. The radio said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Begin were expected to discuss a possible redeployment of Israeli troops in Lebanon, apparently a reference to a partial withdrawal to southern positions. The Lebanese government sources also said a U.S. State Department official would visit Damascus next week to discuss the possibility of a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

## 7 Syrians killed in Tripoli ambush

BEIRUT (R) — Seven Syrian soldiers, including two colonels, were killed Monday in a mid-afternoon gun and bomb ambush on a sea-side highway south of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said.

The sources said unidentified gunmen detonated a roadside bomb as two jeeps of Syrian troops were passing by at Enfe, 15 kilometres from the port.

As the jeeps exploded in smoke and flame, the attackers opened heavy gunfire from hiding, killing the two colonels and five soldiers, the sources said.

The rightist Falangist radio also reported seven Syrians killed in the ambush. It said two were lieutenant-colonels and one a captain. The gunmen had detonated a roadside bomb by shooting at it, the radio said.

Syrian troops which control most of north Lebanon immediately blocked roads and intermittent shooting could be heard in various areas, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Earlier on Monday, three Syrian soldiers were seriously wounded when their truck, carrying explosives, blew up near Tripoli. Local security officials said the explosion was thought to be an accident.

The later incident, at about 1500 (1300 GMT), was among the most serious attacks against Syrian troops in Lebanon.

Beirut Radio did not speculate on who the gunmen might be. An array of forces, including various Palestinian guerrilla groups, rightist and leftist militias operate in and around Tripoli.

Cairo blames Syria

Meanwhile, an Egyptian newspaper charged Monday that Syria was behind the latest violence in

## Beirut detains two PLO officials in blast inquiry

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese authorities have detained a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officer and the head of a PLO-sponsored Palestine Research Centre in Beirut in connection with a fatal bomb blast in west Beirut on Saturday, security sources said Monday.

The military public prosecutor was questioning Lieutenant-Colonel Youssef Rajab of the PLO's Liaison Committee, which formerly handled relations with the Lebanese government, and Sabry Jiryeh, director of the cen-

tre, the sources said. They were being interrogated about the bomb blast in west Beirut's Hamra area, which killed two occupants of a car and maimed a third.

Judicial sources said one of the dead had been employed as a guard at the centre, a cultural and documentary institute—the only remaining PLO office in Beirut.

Authorities sealed off the centre Monday. Last February, a car bomb outside the centre killed 21 people and seriously damaged the building.

## Anti-Zionist group attacks treatment of Jews in U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — The head of the Soviet Union's Anti-Zionist Committee Monday attacked the United States authorities saying they connived at anti-Semitism there.

Commenting on recent U.S. criticism of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee, General David Dragunsky said discrimination against Jews was rife in the United States.

"Bombing and setting fire to synagogues, profanation of Jewish graves, swastikas on houses where Jews live, assaults on youths and threats of physical violence—all of this has become an everyday part of the American way of life," he said.

Gen. Dragunsky, whose remarks were published by the official Soviet news agency TASS, asked

if a country which allowed such "savagery" had the right to dictate to another on human rights.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said earlier this month that the Soviet "appeal" against Zionism was part of a propaganda campaign aimed at both Israel and Jewish activities within the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said thousands of Jews had been prevented from emigrating from the Soviet Union and that the basic thrust of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee was anti-Semitic.

The committee has said most Jews who wanted to leave the Soviet Union had already done so and the process of family reunification was almost complete.

صلى الله عليه وسلم



# MIDDLE EAST

Papandreou calls on U.S. to reach agreement soon

## Athens threatens unilateral action on American bases

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, elected on promises to rid Greece of American military bases, has said his Socialist government will take unilateral action over the bases if talks on their future do not end soon.

Mr. Papandreou, speaking on his return Sunday night from a European Economic Community (EEC) summit in Stuttgart, West Germany, told Greek newsmen in his party:

"We know our strengths and limitations, so we are not seeking confrontation. For exactly that reason we do not use the slogan 'we will dismantle the bases'."

But he added: "They (the United States) would do well to proceed to a solution of the bases issue, because otherwise we will be forced to act unilaterally, and we can."

Mr. Papandreou's government, elected on slogans such as "Out

with the Bases of Death," has been negotiating with the U.S. on the future of the bases for the past eight months.

He has said if no agreement is reached, the U.S. will be given 18 months to get out of Greece.

Mr. Papandreou had promised to bring the talks to an end last week. But Greek negotiators said serious last-minute snags had emerged and gave the Americans a document setting out the Greek position on the bases.

Reginald Bartholomew, the U.S. negotiator, left for Washington over the weekend for what the American embassy says will be two weeks of consultations.

In his remarks Sunday night, the text of which was made available by the official news agency, Mr. Papandreou said:

"Since I have not sent an ultimatum, I do not wish to set a date. But it should be understood by the American side that limits to the patience of the Greek government have been restricted significantly."

He also told the Greek reporters: "We know -- otherwise we would not be realistic -- that America is a great power and that it has very significant strategic interests in the area."

Diplomats in Athens say Greece's dependence on U.S. military supplies, and the threat it sees from Turkey -- which is also armed by the United States -- make it difficult for the Socialist government to make the complete break with the U.S. they would ideally like.



Henry Kissinger

## Kissinger in Ankara to 'promote U.S.-Turkey relations'

ANKARA (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here Monday, saying he wanted to promote U.S.-Turkish relations and discuss Middle East developments.

Mr. Kissinger, who will meet President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu, told reporters: "I am here to educate myself... and whenever I can to promote relations between Turkey and the U.S."

He said the Reagan administration had welcomed the week-long private visit, during which he will also meet Foreign Minister Ilker Turkmen and Defence Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken.

"Turkey, at the cross road of Europe and the Middle East, is a country which we are bound to attach great importance to," he said, describing Turkey as a steady ally of the United States and well placed to have "a wise judgment" on Middle East problems.

Asked about the Cyprus issue, Mr. Kissinger said it should be settled through negotiations between the Turkish and Greek governments and by the people on the island.

## GCC to hold joint military manoeuvres

ABU DHABI (R) — Ground troops from Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies will stage joint exercises in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in October, a senior military commander was quoted as saying Monday.

The manoeuvres would demonstrate the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) determination to keep the region secure and beyond the sphere of superpower influence and intervention. General Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, deputy commander-in-chief of the UAE armed forces, said in an interview.

The interview in the Saudi Arabian daily Ash Sharq Al Awsat was carried by the Emirates News Agency. Gen. Zayed said details of the exercises, which would last 10 to 15 days, would be worked out next month. Separate joint air

and naval exercises were planned later in the year, he added.

The October manoeuvres will be the first joint military venture by the GCC, set up by Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait two years ago in response to political upheavals in Afghanistan and Iran.

All six members, concerned about defence of the strategic oil region, have markedly increased spending on weapons since Iran's revolution and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

The United States, Britain and France are their main weapons suppliers, although Kuwait has bought some weapons, including SAM missiles, from the Soviet Union.

Gen. Zayed said the Gulf's security was indivisible from Arab national security and could only be achieved by the Arabs themselves and through "positive cooperation with other Gulf littoral states."

## ASALA says 25 killed in Turkish bazaar attack

ATHENS (R) — An Armenian guerrilla group said Monday that more than 25 people, including 17 Turkish soldiers, were killed during a shooting incident in Istanbul's central bazaar last Thursday.

The Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has already claimed responsibility for the incident, said an announcement by the Turkish authorities that three people died and 27 injured was incorrect.

In a statement delivered to news agencies, ASALA said during "negotiations" between its men and the Turkish authorities, the Turkish army opened fire and 17 people were killed in the ensuing gun-battle.

It said the leader of the ASALA commando group and three Turkish officials were killed when he set off a grenade.

ASALA added that altogether more than 25 people were killed and 32 injured in the incident.

## Begin tries to settle doctors' strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin intervened Monday as a hunger strike by hundreds of doctors brought Israel's health services to the brink of collapse.

The four-month-old pay dispute affected hospitals throughout the country. Doctors in green overalls, some with intravenous tubes in their arms, occupied emergency wards and plastered the rooms with strike placards.

The prime minister, intervening in the crisis for the first time, summoned Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, who have been waging a bitter personal battle over the doctors' wages.

A delegation of fasting doctors also attended the meeting in Mr. Begin's office and they later told reporters they were waiting to hear whether Mr. Aridor intended

to raise the government's offer. The crisis deteriorated dramatically overnight when the hunger strike, started by doctors in the Negev Desert city of Beersheba a week ago, spread to hospitals all over Israel.

State radio estimated that 1,300 to 1,500 of the 7,000 government-employed doctors were fasting.

Soroka Medical Centre in Beersheba, which serves a large area of sparsely populated south Israel, was discharging patients and flying serious cases by helicopter to hospitals in the north.

Dr. Naftali Shani, who is coordinating medical services for the Soroka strikers, said the hospital now had only 300 patients instead of the usual 800.

A surgeon, who had been on hunger strike for four days per-

formed an emergency operation at Soroka, Sunday, he said. "If there is a disaster doctors will be given infusions and sent into operating theatres... God knows how they will function," he added.

Israel's doctors, who receive a starting salary of about \$350 a month, claim their basic earnings are less than a maid's.

Finance Minister Aridor, who is trying to hold down wage rises to cut Israel's triple-digit inflation, has offered increases of up to 30 per cent.

Health Minister Shostak has been pressing Mr. Aridor to increase the offer. They exchanged insults at a heated cabinet meeting Sunday, according to leaks in the Israeli press.

Mr. Begin ended the argument by saying he would intervene in the crisis himself.

## Private U.S. relief group to aid Afghans

WASHINGTON (R) — A private U.S. relief group called Americans Monday announced plans to send between \$2 million and \$4 million worth of medical supplies to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President

Jimmy Carter and honorary chairman of the group based in New Canaan, Connecticut, told reporters the drugs and other medical supplies would go to Pakistan in a special airlift in August.

He said refugees from fighting between the Soviet-backed Afghan government and insurgents,

estimated to number more than three million in Pakistan alone, were "desperately in need of medicine" to treat injuries and widespread disease.

"It is not a political effort, it is not designed to advance any foreign policy objective," he said of the aid plan.

## South Yemen to refine Iranian crude, Vellayati says

TEHRAN (R) — South Yemen will refine Iranian crude oil in Aden and ship it back to help meet Iran's domestic needs under a memorandum of understanding signed here, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati said Monday.

Mr. Vellayati was speaking on Tehran Radio at the end of a visit to Iran by South Yemen's foreign minister, Abdul Aziz Al Dali.

He gave no details of the volume of oil involved, but said the memorandum also covered Iranian imports of fish from South Yemen and exports of Iranian goods, including clothes.

Iran's refining capacity has been reduced by its war with Iraq, which has forced the closure of a complex at Abadan.

## Syrian soldiers killed in Tripoli

(Continued from page 1)

behind Israeli lines, exchanged artillery fire across the main Beirut-Damascus highway in the hills overlooking the capital Monday morning until the Israelis intervened, residents said.

The firing was between the township of Bhandoun and the Druze village of Kraye. Houses were damaged but there were no reports of casualties, residents and

local radio stations reported.

Several shells landed in the villages of Beit Meri and 'Ain Saadeh, outside Beirut. Residents said they came from higher in the hills behind positions held by Syrian troops or Syrian-backed Lebanese leftist militias. No one was reported hurt.

Two people were injured in west Beirut Monday as a series of bombings continued.

In one attack, a Palestinian and his wife were injured by a bomb left outside their house. A second blast, heard throughout west Beirut, wrecked a restaurant as well as a number of parked cars.

There have been a number of bombings in west Beirut in recent weeks, mostly against Palestinian families but also affecting shops or buildings owned by rightists.

## Fateh Revolutionary Council to meet

(Continued from page 1)

Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

The dissidents have accused Mr. Arafat of being too involved in U.S. Middle East peace diplomacy while neglecting armed struggle against Israel and trying with Arab-Israeli solutions that fall

short of giving the Palestinians a state.

A PFLP-GC spokesman told reporters in Damascus Monday the group supported the "revolutionary upsurge" within Fateh both morally and politically but denied that it had participated in any armed clashes.

Questioned about the all-

egations of Libyan involvement, the spokesman said: "It is not at all logical that the Libyan armed battalion deployed in the Bekaa should participate. It is under the order of the Syrian forces in the Bekaa and the Syrian command has not issued any orders to it to move or intervene in these clashes."

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# HOME NEWS

## King condoles Al Qudah

AMMAN (Petra) — The Balqa governor Monday deputised for His Majesty King Hussein in conveying His Majesty's condolences to Al Qudah family on the death of Ahmad Al Qudah.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran also deputised the director of the Balqa governorate police department deputised for in conveying his condolences to Al Qudah family.

## Acidima to prepare report on pan-Arab syringe production

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (Acidima) and representatives from four Arab states concluded their talks here Monday on the production of plastic syringes in the Arab World.

The delegates asked Acidima to prepare and submit a working paper on the coordination of syringe production in the region to its next meeting to be held in two months time.

The Amman-based Acidima, which has a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars, and Oman plan jointly to produce 60 million plastic syringes per year. The Muscat-based factory is then scheduled to raise its capacity to 100 million units by 1988, according to an Acidima spokesman.

Also attending the two days of meetings were delegates from Jordan, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Acidima.

## Mayor of Athens to visit

AMMAN (Petra) — The Mayor of Athens Dimitrios Beus will arrive in Amman Tuesday at the head of a delegation for an official six-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Amman municipality.

During his stay in Amman, Mr. Beus will have talks with Amman

Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh on ways of strengthening cooperation between the two municipalities in many fields. Mayor Beus will also view the projects being implemented by the Amman municipality and will be briefed on its future plans.

## Karak governor plans to change council members

KARAK (Petra) — Acting Governor of Karak Shawkat Jaradat has decided to change the composition of the Al Mujib village council, with Al Qasr district governor Fahim Al Nawayseh as head of the council. In addition to the head of the council, eight new members were appointed to the council.



Director of the Jordan Caritas Father Musa Ideli presents Pope John Paul II with a silver plate during his recent visit to Rome.

## Caritas director returns from Rome conference of charitable societies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of the Jordan Caritas, Father Musa Ideli of the Roman Catholic Church, returned to Jordan Sunday after participating in an international conference of the Caritas societies held in Rome.

Delegates from 125 countries, in addition to the many other observer organisations participated in the conference which mainly discussed charity projects in Third World countries. Father Musa told the Jordan Times.

The conferees were received

in audience by His Holiness Pope John Paul II and Father Musa presented the Pope with a token gift of a silver plate of the historic Jordanian city of Petra and a golden medal depicting His Majesty King Hussein and the late Pope Paul VI when he visited Jordan in 1964.

The pontiff accepted the gift gratefully and wished the Jordanian monarch and people every health, happiness and progress. Father Musa said.

Other regional Caritas meetings



Jawad Al Anani

## Arab delegation 'concerned over conditions of workers under Israeli occupation'

GENEVA (Petra) — Labour Minister and head of the Arab delegation to the conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Jawad Al Anani told the conference here Monday that the group is "deeply concerned over the continuous deterioration of the conditions of the Arab workers in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories."

Dr. Anani said the settlement policy adopted and implemented by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories is an obstruction to the development of the residents there and to their employment opportunities, as confirmed by the reports of successive ILO missions.

The Israeli occupation authorities are continuing their blatant defiance of the consensus of the international community by continuing the construction of settlements, he went on. The total settlements constructed so far have reached 182, including 132 in the West Bank, 36 in the Syrian Golan Heights and 14 on the Gaza Strip, he said.

Dr. Anani warned against the seriousness of this policy which is daily being aggravated, particularly now that reports say that the Israeli occupation authorities intend to build 6,000 housing units in the West Bank and to double the number of Jewish residents there to reach 100,000 by 1987.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Anani said the "continued occupation of Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories is a blatant violation of human rights and the basic liberties of Arab citizens in general and workers in particular."

## Passports' duration extended

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday approved a government legislation to extend the duration of Jordanian passports to five years (instead of the present three) and to increase the issue fees to JD 20.

According to the present law, enacted in 1979, the passport duration has been three years and the issue fees have been JD 13.

The cabinet also announced in Monday's NCC session that the number of pages in passports will be increased "so that citizens who have to travel often would be saved the trouble of frequent passport renewals."

Prime Minister Mudar Badran said the cabinet has no intention of allowing retired NCC members to keep their "special passports". Many members had demanded to keep their special passports after retirement from the NCC, and the prime minister's decision not to respond favourably to the demand caused a wave of protests among the members. "Why should senior government officials keep their special passports after retirement, while we are not allowed the same right?" remarked one member. "We are also in government service. And have political responsibilities as well," he said.

NCC members are appointed every two years, this being the third NCC Jordan has.

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EUROPE'S SLOW RECOVERY  
EUROPE'S ECONOMY: BETTER BUT NOT GREAT (REPORT OF THE TIME EUROPEAN BOARD OF ECONOMISTS)

## NCC debates cement production, agrees on need to have further discussions

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday dismissed as "groundless" National Consultative Council (NCC) resolutions and recommendations against the expansion of the cement industry in Jordan. The resolutions were presented to the council by the NCC's Economic Committee during Monday's regular session.

In its resolutions, which were read by its rapporteur, Mamdouh Abu Hassan, the committee stated that there is no economic feasibility in expanding the cement industry in Jordan. The committee's report claimed that its resolutions were based on the grounds of lack of sufficient markets for any surplus cement production, and that the present production can cover the needs of the local market. The committee then recommended a freeze on the construction of the seventh kiln of the Jordan Cement Company or any other similar project. It also called for a comprehensive and concise study "on the development of cement demand" in the local market and in the neighbouring countries, particularly East African countries and Yemen.

Mr. Badran said the resolutions were not based on scientific grounds. He strongly refuted the committee's claims that neighbouring countries cannot absorb exported Jordanian cement. The committee's report stated that "there will be a surplus in cement production in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Gulf countries." As for countries of the Red Sea, the committee pointed out the Jordanian cement will not be able to compete with cement produced in other cement-producing countries.

The prime minister said the production of the South Cement Company, which will start in May 1984, is not intended for export to Saudi Arabia or any of the Gulf countries. "Our aim is to export to East African countries which need cement, such as Ethiopia, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia," he said.

Mr. Badran explained that Jordan will be able to compete with other cement-producing countries such as Spain and Greece, because of its location near these African countries.

"Transportation accounts for 30 per cent of the cost of production and marketing and in this respect Jordan has the advantage over other cement-producing countries because of our closeness to East African countries," the prime minister said.

Mr. Badran revealed that Egypt has already offered to buy half a million tonnes of cement from the Cement Company of the South. He also said that Kuwait has expressed interest in investing in half of the capital of the company.

NCC members Amin Shukair, Taher Hikmat, Jawadat Shoul, Ali Khashman and Abdul Majid Al Shreidah pointed out, each separately, that resolutions on the economic feasibility of any economic project in the country should be based on scientific research and accurate information. Mr. Shukair said the Economic Committee's resolutions reflect "a crisis of confidence" between the government institutions and the people which should be solved. He did not explain why.

Three of the committee members, Khalil Al Salem, Mamdouh Abu Hassan and Anis Muasher (the committee's chairman), replied that the resolutions were not cancelled by the gov-

ernment but it was merely postponed due to the world's recession."

Furthermore, the prime minister said, there is a need for a seventh kiln because the Jordan Cement Company has declared that the three first kilns were "totally consumed". He said Jordan still needs to increase its production of cement to satisfy the growing demand of the market. Without expansion, he added, Jordan will face a shortage of cement by 1986.

NCC members later submitted two proposals: the first called on the Economic Committee to study the feasibility of expanding cement industry again, and the second, which was endorsed by the committee's chairman, called for referring the whole issue to the government.

The council voted for the first proposal, and the Economic Committee will have to come up with fresh resolutions in a future session.

At the end of the session, NCC President Suleiman Arar announced the Council's recess for this year, but he did not say when the NCC will be meeting again.

## Economist predicts future

AMMAN — Alia Vice President Finance Fahed Fanek has published a new Arabic booklet under the title: "The Jordanian Economy Tomorrow".

The author offers a survey of the Jordanian economy's performance during 1982 with forecasts for 1983. He then points out possible challenges facing Jordan in the near future and makes recommendations on how they should be tackled.

— Alia News

## Non-Jordanian trucks banned

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat Monday sent a circular to the relevant authorities in the port of Aqaba not to allow non-Jordanian trucks to transport goods into Jordan.

The measure has been taken because there are sufficient Jordanian trucks to transport goods from Aqaba to other parts of the country.



Mr. Anis Muasher, chairman of the NCC's Economic Committee

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## Alia flies the flag at Paris air show

AMMAN — The Paris Air Show, a major event in the aviation industry, takes place every other year. Most international aviation companies and aircraft manufacturers take part by exhibiting their products and services.

For the past three Paris Air Shows, Alia has participated in the international event. This year, we cooperated with MEA and Kuwait Airways in a group chalet which projected the Arab heritage and Arab advancements in civil aviation as well as the contemporary achievements of each of the three individual carriers.

The chalet was designed to share the Arab culture with visitors, based on discussions among the three carriers and implemented by Alia Design staff. Each airline had its own desk with brochures and posters for distribution.

The 1983 Paris Air Show officially opened on May 27, with French President François Mitterrand presiding over the ceremonies. Each day of the ten-day event was heavily scheduled with special activities, and brought different visitors. His Highness Prince Faisal bin Hussein was present throughout the air show due to his great enthusiasm for aviation. He graciously greeted important guests at the Alia chalet. The weekend brought His Highness Prince Talal bin Mohammad to Le Bourget as well. H.E. Sherif Ghazi Rakan Nasser managing director Arab Wings was also present.

Alia Vice President Public Relations Khaled Bitar was on hand for several days. Amman Public Relations & Marketing Support staffs Nermin Goussous (always busy during all ten days) and Hussein Dabbas manned the Alia desk along with Alia Paris staff. The busiest days for all were "Jordanian Day" and "Press Day".

Jordanian Day took place on May 29, during which Vice President In-flight Services Munib Toukan represented Alia at a special luncheon for some 100 invited dignitaries and guests.

Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour was in Paris for the second half of the air show, including Press Day, during which he welcomed more than 30 journalists to a group press conference convened by the three Arab carriers at their chalet.

Mr. Ghandour also gave a brief history of Alia, its progressive growth and its future plans, followed by a question and answer session for the press. Similar briefings were then provided by MEA Vice President Public Relations, Mr. Rafiq Ajouz, and by Kuwait Airways' Area Manager, Paris.

The press conference was followed by a luncheon for the press hosted by the three Arab airlines. Throughout the air show, Alia enjoyed a high profile thanks to the Royal Jordanian Falcons, who performed their acrobatic stunts daily. They were so popular that at the end of each thrilling performance, the general public was waiting in lines to claim the pilots' autographs on Falcons posters.

All in all, the 1983 Paris Air Show was a great success for Alia and Jordan.

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## Stopping the slide

THE Fatah fighters pound each other's positions with Grad missiles and machineguns in the Bekaa Valley and near Damascus, and their leaders say these are preliminary rounds to battles against Israel. The Syrians, and the Libyans, support one Fatah faction against the other, and think, or say, that taking sides of one Palestinian group or another is necessary for the fight against Zionism. Iran is doing just about everything it could to keep Iraq, and the other Arab Gulf states, from even thinking about Israel. Morocco and Algeria have enough problems of their own, over the Polisario Front and other ideological disputes, to involve themselves further in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jordan thinks there is not much it could unilaterally contribute to a solution of the Palestinian problem after the PLO decided against Jordanian-Palestinian involvement in the peace process for the return of the occupied territories. And the rest of the Arab World is, at best, just watching.

If this horizontal view of the current Arab state of affairs is discouraging, in the sense that only a coherent and strong Arab negotiating position can ensure eventual stability in this region, take a deep breath before plunging into the vertical heights of a truly sad picture in the Middle East today.

American and Soviet soldiers, combat-ready and with tensions high, are only kilometers apart. The U.S. will not let go of Lebanon, and Washington is fully prepared to throw its full weight behind the Israeli occupation army in that country. The Soviet Union has too much at stake to let the Syrian position slip, or be manipulated by the Americans. And there is not any sign that the two superpowers are likely to cooperate on finding a solution to the Lebanese problem, either.

More ominous, and of a more serious and permanent nature, than the immediate threat of a superpower confrontation, however, is Israel's continuing schemes in the interim to annex the West Bank. This is so because the Americans and the Soviets, for all we know, would never want to confront each other militarily, definitely not over Lebanon this time, whereas for the Israelis there is no better time and climate than a cold or proxy war such as we are witnessing now to press ahead with their full colonisation of the West Bank.

This is what the Israelis are doing, systematically and surely, right now; and their most logical next step, to keep temperatures high in and all attention focused on Lebanon, would be to actually redeploy their forces south of the Avari River, in which case they can reduce their war casualties as well.

With all their rifts, splits and infighting, the Arabs do not, unfortunately, seem to be able to stand up to all Israeli schemes at once. But they could in the meantime try to stop the slide with the minimum amount of solidarity — by preventing an Israeli redeployment in the Lebanese south and foiling yet another Israeli plan to redraw the map of the Middle East.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Occupied Arabs fear split

THE INTER-PALESTINIAN hostilities are part of a new and dangerous plan by the Zionist-American axis aimed at frustrating Palestinian hopes and neutralising their efforts both politically and economically. In the heat of events, some Palestinians have obviously forgotten that it is the question of Palestinian land and those suffering under Israel's occupation that matters most, and that these two major issues were the bases of the Palestinian struggle, which derives its legitimacy from them.

The urging by prominent personalities in the West Bank and Gaza to go beyond these marginal differences in the Palestinian struggle reflects the fear overwhelming the Palestinian people that such differences might open the way for the disintegration of the Palestinian movement. This very sincere call to preserve Palestinian unity is expressed by all Palestinians. Those who are directly facing the tyranny of the Israeli occupation have great faith in their just cause and in their leadership's ability to preserve the unity of Palestinian resistance and its independence. Minor differences must not then be allowed to escalate and jeopardise the unity of the struggle.

### Al Dustour: Europe's policy collapse

THE TEN-STATE European summit issued Sunday a statement concluding its work at Stuttgart-West Germany. The statement announced the lifting of the ban on the \$40m frozen since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Paradoxically, the European statement also expressed support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). Moreover, the statement did not, ironically, stop short of mentioning that a just and durable Middle East settlement should take into account "previously-mentioned" principles.

The European leaders seem to have grown intolerant of naming things openly. The American sailor also seems to have succeeded in summoning up the "right" winds for his vessel on this continent. With America's happy love affair now including Paris, Bonn and London in its strategic alliance with Israel, Europe has chosen to give way to American hegemony unquestioningly. Europe is now reluctant even to refer to its previous stance, while past talk about a European contribution to a Middle East peace now seems clear as nothing but marketplace bluffing.

### Sawt Al Shaab: How long Arab inactivity?

THE UNITY of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and that of Lebanon and its territorial integrity was the target of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The Arabs then enjoyed the bird-watcher's role, and they probably do not see why they should change that position now. The Lebanese arena has now been left to the big powers alternately to decide on the course of future events. The background for developments in the Lebanese issue is now either the U.S. position or the Soviet one. Even the internal differences within the PLO seem to be subject to such domination. Under a slogan of solidarity, the Arabs have chosen to stop playing a positive role. They have done nothing to tackle the Syria-Lebanon disagreement on the troop withdrawal accord; furthermore, they have even chosen to step aside regarding the inter-Palestinian conflict, which is threatening to break the unity of the Palestinian struggle.

# What flag waves your souk?

By Rami G. Khouri

These are extraordinary times for the Jordanian economy. To many people, the economy is in a worrying spiral of decline. To others, it reflects a long overdue slowdown that is not only natural, but perhaps even welcomed after a full decade of sustained and high growth averaging about nine per cent a year, in real terms — a performance hard to match among other non-oil-producing developing countries. The truth, as always, lies somewhere in between, or in a combination of both the pessimistic and the optimistic views. Seeing as I have never studied economics and still cannot read the balance of payments table of the Central Bank's monthly statistical bulletin, after nearly a decade of trying, I feel most qualified to offer an assessment of the economic reality of Jordan today, and its often neglected political aspects.

First, the bad news. I think Jordan is passing through the second most difficult period of economic challenges in its modern history, the worst period having been the years between 1968 and 1972, when regional and internal wars made a mockery of domestic attempts at development and growth. I say this is the second worst period of troubles because almost all of the economic vulnerabilities that have always threatened the economy have been activated virtually simultaneously, including: 1) a sudden collapse of

the previously booming export market to Iraq, due to Iraq's shortage of foreign exchange. Exports to Iraq had grown from JD3.4 million in 1978 to JD 70 million last year, or from about five per cent of Jordanian domestic exports in 1978 to nearly 40 per cent in 1982; 2) a sharp drop in budget support from the Arab oil-producing states, which had promised at the 1978 Baghdad summit to give Jordan \$1.25 billion every year. This money was delivered as promised between 1979 and 1981, years during which Jordan planned for its future security and capital expenditure needs on the assumption of continued budget support of this magnitude. Last year, about \$1 billion in aid was received. This year, Jordan expects to receive about \$750 million in Arab grants, or a shortfall of \$500 million in one year; 3) a flattening out of remittances from Jordanians working in the oil-producing states, which registered JD 381 million last year compared to JD 341 million in 1981, or virtually no real growth when inflation is accounted for; 4) a depressed international commodities market, meaning that the price of Jordan's main export commodity, raw phosphate rock, remains low, while the quantities of phosphate sold also show slow if not flat growth, and possibly even a decline in real revenues from exports if inflation is accounted for; the prospects for increased food exp-

orts are also weak, given increased local production in traditional Gulf markets and heightened competition from other regional food producers; 5) the prospects for significantly increased exports of manufactured goods or food to nearby Arab states remain clouded, given the slowdown in the economies of the oil states due to lower oil prices and sales, in Iraq due to the war burden and in Egypt due to its limited ability to pay hard cash; (6) regional political turmoil coupled with ideological and/or military threats from Israel's militaristic messianic ruling establishment probably slows down some private investments or savings in Jordan that have been made during the past decade without a second thought (and, in some cases, probably without a first thought either, but that's another tale, for another day).

So much for the bad news. Now for the good news. None of this is new, and even though all of Jordan's potential vulnerabilities are striking simultaneously, we are dealing with an economy of a substantially different nature and scope than ever existed in the country before. While Jordan could not even raise a loan from the World Bank in the early 1970s, earlier this year its demand for a \$200 million Euroloan was oversubscribed. The country's debt service ratio remains quite low, at less than ten per cent, and drops

even lower when remittance income is calculated. The country's ability to raise funds internally has been well proven during the past five years, when indigenous financial institutions, working closely with the Central Bank, extended over JD 100 million in locally syndicated loans and provided over JD 50 million in bond issues. This is all medium- and long-term financing, not short-term overdrafts that were the only financing method used until the mid-70s. Total commercial bank outstanding credit reached JD 921 million earlier this year, from JD 332 million in 1978, a rather amazing increase by even the Disneyland growth standards of the Middle East. The real test is yet to come, however, as the local banks and investment companies will have to show their real, long-term ability to generate funds to help make up for the reduced inflow of money into the economy that has always passed from the Arab oil states into the central government's budget and finally into the hands of Jordanian employees, companies and workers.

Last year, the economy grew at a real rate of some six per cent, with preliminary figures from the Central Bank of Jordan showing gross domestic product (GDP) (at market prices) rising from JD 1206 million to JD 1366 million, while gross national product (GNP) increased from JD 1524 million to JD 1711 million. What

we have, therefore, is an obvious slowdown in the rate of growth of the economy, reflecting a short-term drop in money flowing into the country from abroad. As Central Bank Governor Dr. Mohammad Sa'ad Nabulsi notes: "We have no cracks, no 'Souk Manakhs' (referring to the recent crash of the unofficial Kuwaiti stock market based on post-dated checks), no insolvencies or bankruptcies as have been experienced in some of the oil-producing states. The real rate of growth of the economy is still there, and the core indicators of economic performance are as robust as possible under the prevailing circumstances of the area."

Foreign exchange and gold reserves also remain strong, at JD 418 million with the Central Bank and JD 254 million with the commercial banks. The \$225 million Euroloan, coupled with a delay in implementing some non-pressing new capital development projects in the five-year plan, mean Jordan will get through this year more or less as scheduled. The crunch could come in 1984, if the inflows of money into the country from aid, exports and remittances remain stagnant, and reduced levels of central government expenditures spill over and continue the slowdown in the private sector.

The political question is the intriguing one: How will the citizenry react to a sustained slowdown in

the economy, after being accustomed to a decade of brisk and uninterrupted growth, always looking to the government to pump money into the economy and to hire hundreds of thousands of employees? Perhaps a new political psychological factor has to be assessed: Will the Arab citizen of a nation-state under short-term pressure take the money and run, or will he at one point make a stand, keep his money at home, invest in his economy and make a political declaration of an intent to stick it out through the bad days in order to benefit from the good ones once again? Do we have the fortitude and sense of cohesion to help our nation-state get through a rough patch after we have grown and prospered for so many years thanks to the structure and spending of that same nation-state? Are we talking about Arab nation-states of some validity and durability, or are we talking only of souks with flags?

I suspect that we may be reaching a turning point in the Arab psyche, at which the citizen stops reacting to adversity by packing up and fleeing, or sending money out of the country, or emigrating. Short-term economic challenges throughout the Arab World are testing the nature and depth of political allegiance among the subjects of the state. Souks close in times of adversity. Nations survive.

## McCloskey: Arabs must change U.S. public opinion

One of the strongest voices in the U.S. Congress for an even-handed approach in the Middle East, Pete McCloskey, was defeated in 1982 elections by the all-powerful Jewish lobby. Mr. McCloskey recently agreed to speak to the Saudi English language newspaper Arab News in an exclusive interview. Following is the full interview:

By Grace Halsell

Q: How did you become interested in the Arab-Israeli conflict?

A: Let me tell you how it happened: I like every other congressman, was pro-Israel. I lacked study of the issue, I accepted what the press said about Israel, and what we knew about Israel's history, or that is, the general impression of Israel as a small, embattled country facing hostile Arab forces on all sides. That aura that existed in the United States from at least the early 1950s to the 1973 war I suppose conditioned all of us to be pro-Israel and anti-Palestinian. There was no Palestinian lobby, there was an Israeli lobby and the Palestinians and other Arabs did not go on the radio or get stories in the press or make movies, and the Jewish community did, and they almost dominated the media of this country.

What triggered me to first re-examine the issues of our relationship with Israel occurred in 1978 when it came to my attention that the Israelis had used cluster bombs in southern Lebanon. The idea that we had given them to the Israelis and the Israelis had used them against civilians really offended me. The Israeli government in 1978, after first denying that they had used them, finally admitted that they had used them and that they had violated the agreement with the United States.

When I ran for Senate in 1981, I was asked a question about peace in the Middle East, and I said if we are going to have peace in the Middle East we members of Congress were going to have to stand up to our Jewish constituents and respectfully disagree with them on Israel. Well, the next day the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith accused me of fomenting anti-Semitism, saying that my remarks were patently anti-Semitic. By using this term, this meant that they could single me out. I replied, explaining that to say the Jews have a strong lobby was not anti-Semitism, but merely an expression of a very current idea and it is still current. I am seeking to identify the Jewish lobby for what it is.

It includes all of the organized Jewish organisations. None of them can or will bring themselves to challenge Begin. Even if they disagree, they feel that if there is any public hearing of their disagreement, they will bring condemnation down on Israel and heighten anti-Semitism. What they do not see or refuse to see is that if they insist on being Jews first and Americans second they will recreate anti-Semitism.

Q: You made a powerful statement in the Los Angeles Times, that "whatever Begin may espouse and whatever Begin may ask the Jewish-Americans to espouse, the Jewish lobby in America will spring to his support". What was the result of that?

A: It probably cost me the election, but the statement was right. And in due course, it will be pro-

ven right.

You see, much of the strength of the Jewish lobby thus far has been the absolute conviction, highly imprinted from Israel, that what is in Israel's best interest is in the United States' best interest. And they have played to the hilt this concept that Israel is the only stable U.S. ally in the Mideast, over and over again that is drilled into our ears. The strength of the Jewish lobby in part is that the line they take is uniformly taken by the Jewish community all over the United States. So U.S. Jewish leaders and U.S. Jewish communities approach their congressmen with this one line. Let me give you one example. I have this letter from a Jewish woman in California. She tells me of attending a meeting of 300 Jews, in which they were all instructed to "write your public officials" and to stress these points:

"First, Israel moved against the PLO in Lebanon as a matter of self-defence.

"Second, the PLO has been using Lebanon as a staging ground for countless acts of terrorism, and Israel's goal was to establish a 25-mile 'quiet zone' in order to free it from terrorists.

"Third, Israel's objectives in Lebanon serve the U.S. national interests.

"Fourth, the PLO has been the centre of an international terrorist network, tied to the Soviet Union. The PLO and Syria: as chief clients of the Soviet Union, contribute to the instability of that region and their setback was a net gain for the U.S. America's access to oil depends on the peace and stability imposed by the Israelis in the area.

"Remember: keep your letters short, and limit each to one issue".

That is superb lobbying. You see, you have to hand it to the Jewish community: They work hard, they are family oriented, they urge their children to get ahead in school, they seek positions where they can be of influence in the community and influence leadership. They represent incredible success stories. Whether it is in law firms or banks or newspapers, you will find Jews in high positions, and they have earned it.

Q: On any major issue involving the Middle East, how many letters would a congressman get from Jewish Americans and how many from Arab Americans?

A: First of all, note that Arab Americans are here for the most part in their first or second generation. Few Arabs came here before World War I or World War II. And any ethnic group in their first or second generation is generally occupied in establishing roots in the community and getting their children into college. They work very hard. It's really the third or fourth generation before people feel secure enough as new arrivals in the country to participate in its political structure. The Jews, for example, kept very quiet for many years. It took the Holocaust in Germany, and the guilt feelings the Jewish Americans felt because they stood sil-



Pete McCloskey

ent, or they prospered, while their uncles and cousins or grandparents were killed — this was a powerful motivating force to participate in the system. And the Jewish media managers run the Holocaust on American television all the time: they want to keep before the Jewish community this sense of guilt and this driving force. The Jews now have become almost "professional victims".

Today, you have perhaps a million Jews and 2.5 million Arab-Americans; yet, I would guess the political participation of the Jewish community is 100 times over that of the Arab Americans.

Jewish Americans take immense pride in the militancy of Israel. It has become perhaps the most effective fighting force in the world. Regarding the raid on Entebbe, you hear a lot of comments from Jewish Americans: "The Americans couldn't have done Entebbe, look at the American attempt to get hostage out of Iran." They like the militancy of the Israelis.

It will all iron out. The Israeli militancy is an excess — and the pendulum will swing back. The excesses of Sharon will ultimately be balanced because now the Palestinians have the same motivation. And the Arab World in support of the Palestinians has the same motivation. But it may be years before the Arabs and Arab-Americans achieve the desire and the ability to mobilise forces and change public opinion as the Jewish community now commands.

Q: And are the American people the second biggest victims — after the Palestinians and other Arabs — of Zionism?

A: It's our own fault, if we designate Israel as the 51st state and our agent in that part of the world. And in every Arab nation that I visited, they view Israel as the agent of the United States. And they point out, Israel couldn't be doing what they are doing without the unqualified aid that makes the Israelis the aggressors and the racists.

I do not have any doubt that the people who have said "Zionism is racism" are absolutely right. You can't take land without ousting people who are on that land.

Q: A former United States ambassador said recently he does not believe there will ever be another American president to do what Eisenhower did, that is,

apply any pressure on Israel. What is your opinion?

A: Reagan is capable of it. Reagan is a leader. But we have not really had a strong presidential leader since Nixon and Johnson. Both were leaders in the sense that they could go to the American people and over the heads of Congress, or in Johnson's case he had the Congress with him. But leadership is sort of an accident of personality and circumstances that exist at the time, and if Reagan wanted to draw the line with Israel and go over the heads of Congress and say to the American people, "I want to cut 2.7 billion out of our budget deficit this year by holding back all aid to Israel" — if he got me enough to do that and stated the case I think the American people would overwhelmingly back him. And you would then begin to see Congress standing up to the Jewish lobby.

But it takes strong presidential leadership, I have thought — it has crossed my mind occasionally — of challenging Reagan in the Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire, not because I would expect to be president or want to be president, but because somebody ought to debate the issue of the lack of courage of American presidents in standing up to the Jewish community. Focusing national debate in a presidential election might be the best way to push things forward.

I ran against Nixon in '71 and '72 with no thought of ever being president, but I thought somebody ought to debate him in the Republican primary. In the case of the Democrats, their presidential candidates have to seek Jewish money. Jewish money is a big part of the funding of any Democratic candidate. If you look at Ted Kennedy's expressed views on Israel or Scoop Jackson's or Walter Mondale's, you realise their campaign money comes from the Jewish community. Because John Glenn is an American first, Israel second person, you will begin to see Jewish money quietly trying to come in and discredit John Glenn, because he could be another Jimmy Carter and stand up to the Israelis. John Glenn is a man who could stand up to Israel, and yet in this primary, if he hasn't already been approached, my guess is that he will be approached, quietly, by a few Jewish leaders saying, "What is your commitment to Israel?"

If he does not go all out for Israel, he can be defeated. Your question quoting the former ambassador that no president will stand up to the Jewish community, as Eisenhower did is based on the assumption that no American candidate for president would have the lack of political wisdom not to court the Jewish lobby, that it would be political suicide. Yet, one hates to see policies pursued without challenge.

Q: In the case of Reagan, how much does he know about the Middle East?

A: I do not think that he knew a great deal when he came to the White House. He made statements that handcuffed the State Department. He made statements about the Jewish settlements in the West Bank being legal, and the State Department legal department had written a letter in

1978 stating that they were clearly illegal under international law and the Geneva conventions. But the State Department has not been able to advance that ruling. Reagan, when he came to the White House, thought Palestinians were all terrorists, and that Arafat was a gangster. In the process of going through these last couple of years he may have had the opportunity to learn more, but I would guess that it has been rare that he has talked with Arabs and he talks quite often with Jewish people. But there is one aspect of Reagan on this issue: he certainly is not beholden to the Jewish community.

Q: And what was Eisenhower's leverage?

A: He said we would cut off economic and military aid and do away with the tax-exempt status on the money that is raised by American Jews for Israel. To show you how far this tax-exempt money raising for Israel has gone, in California, which has a strong Jewish community, the democratic controlled state legislature enacted a law, signed by the governor, granting the California controller the ability to invest in Israeli bonds. I don't know if they have invested money in these bonds, and if so, how much, but it is a matter of law and it was passed by Henry Waxman, who was then in the California legislature and is now a powerful leader in the U.S. Congress.

Q: Does anyone ever collect on Israeli bonds?

A: The main thing about the tax-exempt status for Israeli bonds is that it violates a basic American concept. While you have alliances with foreign nations and meet the letter of those alliances, you should not have undue affection or anger against any foreign country, which is what George Washington said in his farewell address. We have forged an informal alliance with Israel which is highly dangerous to this country. Every nation acts in its self-interest. And the assumption that our self-interest and Israel's will always be the same is absurd. The Israelis would form an alliance with South Africa, they would

form an alliance with Iran. There is no question that in that part of the world alliances can shift, seriously just as we in our relationships with the Soviets, French, Germans and the Japanese and Chinese have changed over the years.

Syria is absolutely terrified of a war with Israel. Damascus would be leveled in about 20 minutes, and whatever the rhetoric may be, the last thing the Syrians want to do is to go to war with Israel.

Q: If the last thing that Syria wants is to go to war with Israel, what about the other side? Is Israel getting ready for a war with Syria?

A: I think possibly. Israel's primary goal right now is to try to lock America into a military alliance, and to trap the Syrians and the Russians into some kind of a posture where America's identity appeared to be with Israel, that is, that we supported Israel in a war against Syria and the Soviets. One of the major selling points of the Jewish lobby — and I watch very carefully what it tries to sell — their number one selling point, the line that goes out to every Jewish community, is that Israel is the only stable, democratic, reliable U.S. ally in the Middle East. They want us as an ally, they want us committed as an ally. And the way to become an ally is to get involved in a war, particularly if you can identify the enemy with the Soviet Union.

Take the war in Lebanon as an example. You don't invade a country on a moment's notice. The Israelis were poised to go into Lebanon for months, all they wanted was an excuse. They had not been hit from shelling by the PLO for nine months. And yet they sought to provoke the PLO into a shelling.

And I think if they could provoke a war with Syria they possibly will do so.

And yet I am absolutely convinced that if Israel thought it was in their interest to be allied with the Soviet Union instead of the United States, that they would make that choice.

— Arab News

## LETTERS

### No 'unwilling invitation'

To the Editor:

In reply to R. Blomen's letter on Jordan's Channel 6 programmes (Jordan Times, June 19), I have three questions to ask him or her:

- 1- Can the writer name a country in which the news is broadcast in four languages?
- 2- Moreover, can he or she name a broadcasting network in any country that transmits to all foreigners programmes in their native languages?
- 3- Finally, can the writer name a country that respects, protects and welcomes foreigners the way Jordan does?

To say the least, when a free of charge service is rendered, and this is what Channel 6 is doing, no one is "unwillingly invited" to accept it.

Y. SHA'BAN  
P.O. Box 3120  
AMMAN

لنا من الامم



*Despite an abundance of skills and natural resources, Syria is facing a long hard struggle on two fronts -- against Israel on its borders and a hard-pressed economy at home. Inefficiencies and patronage in the state sector and erratic aid from other Arab countries are hindering economic performance, while the fall in oil revenues and foreign remittances are also taking their toll. Yet many bankers and contractors are bullish about the country's long-term prospects, as Gavin Shreeve, of the Arab Banking and Finance, discovered in Damascus.*

On the economic front, Damascus is under siege. Most Syrians are in no doubt that they can hold out but many admit that much has to be done internally to prevent the walls from being breached.

**Conclusion:** The most consistent reason lies in Syria's chaotic and often solitary stand against Israel, rather than in the cost and with little enough Arab support. Arguably this legitimacy does not extend to Syria's role in Lebanon, where there are other expedient reasons for a continued presence — not least, control of the important headwaters of the Orontes which flows north along the Beqaa Valley into Syria past the strategic town of Homs. Yet although cause and confrontation may justify the economic and social costs, the nation's fraught security is also being used to conceal inefficiencies and patronage in the state sector which are hindering economic performance.

Aid from other Arab countries has been slow, erratic and in some cases (reportedly Libya and Algeria) non-existent. At the 1978 Baghdad Summit, Syria was pro-



Even remittances from Syrian workers abroad are believed to have fallen to about \$1,000 million in 1982, bringing the country's foreign exchange earnings last year to only \$2,000 million. Against this figure must also be set

However, the LC lead times and the problems of foreign exchange have caused other strains. West Germany's Babcock Bau, a subsidiary of Deutsche Babcock, has stopped work on the £386 million (\$67 million) Damascus teaching hospital because the Syrians are insisting that the 36-month contract starts from the contract signing date (March 16, 1981) rather than the issue of the first LC

The lack of published statistics also makes it difficult to assess the

Syria has to buy oil from Iran for its Banias and Homs refineries, which cannot handle pure Syrian crude because of its high density. Under a deal made early this year Iran is to supply Syria with 6.7 million tonnes in 1983 — 1 million as a gift, 5 million at the official Iranian price of \$28 a barrel and the rest in a complex barter arrangement. Syria will have to find more than \$900 million this year to pay for the oil, although it is not yet clear how much (if any) of the crude to be refined in Syria is for re-export back to Iran.

**The Israelis are taking Syria's new show of strength seriously: ABF has learned that U.S. intelligence officers travelling with Secretary of State George Shultz during his recent Middle East shuttle warned the Israelis that in any war with Syria they could lose up to 1,500 men — politically an unacceptable figure for Israeli public opinion.**

For many contractors the profit margins in Syria are greater than in West Europe or the U.S. where the competition is fierce and demand still depressed. However, most of them stressed the distinction between large contracts and small ventures. The fifth, five-year development plan (1981-86) is an austere document with no new projects planned — only those with strategic importance are getting the go-ahead. There is no active move against the private sector (which contributes about 30 per cent of GNP) but it is almost impossible for a private-sector company to win any of the big infrastructure projects unless the company has the right government contacts.

But it is not always easy for a private contractor to obtain supply contracts, because of the huge collateral demanded. They also claim that public-sector companies are diversifying their interest into areas previously the reserve of the private sector. Construction is particularly depressed. One contractor told AFP: "I cannot say I have enough work for the next year — and my company is one of the more successful in Syria". The same applies to the oil industry, where most drilling is now at a standstill while further seismic studies are carried out. Private-sector businessmen say there are no problems with bid bonds (which have a fixed maturity) but performance bonds are left open-ended with public companies and banks taking an inordinately long time to release the money.

Despite these gloomy tales, most observers say the private sector is doing very well. Indeed, the same businessmen who complain of difficulties also admit that, although they do not agree with everything the government does or says, strong central authority has provided a stable business environment. Most, however, would like to see more sophistication and competition in the banking sector, with more of the facilities usually associated with a *banque d'affaires*.

Mr. Jarjar stressed to ABF that the banks would remain firmly in the hands of the state but said discussions were going ahead for an international branch "somewhere in the Gulf". Diplomatic sources say this branch is unlikely to be an OBU because Syria lack the experience and resources to set up such a facility. At present CBS' foreign stakes include 85 per cent in Beirut's Syro-Lebanese Commercial Bank (with the rest of the interest also Syrian held) and 7.3 per cent in UBAF.

Although Syria does not yet have a sophisticated financial system, the question Mr. Jassar's contention that the country is well-blessed with resources and skills. Yet the seemingly intractable political problem on its borders is going to be an increasing drain on both those resources and those skills. Despite massive injections of Soviet and other Eastern bloc help, Syria has not become — despite Western propaganda — a new Moscow surrogate. But the question now being asked in Syrian and diplomatic circles is how long it can take the economic strain.

**By Colin McIntyre**  
*Reuter*

The defeat of the Catholic king by the Protestant William of Orange dashed Irish Catholic hopes of recovering large areas of land confiscated by English ruler Oliver

Every July 12 thousands of orangemen from Northern Ireland are joined by members from many other countries to commemorate

When a large marble and limestone obelisk on the site commemorating the battle was blown up shortly after Ireland became independent and was partitioned in 1922, hundreds of northerners came down to buy fragments at six

Though the latter estate is now under different ownership the title still exists, and the present earl lives in London.

As an added bonus for a prospective buyer, the battle-site also adjoins some of the best salmon fishing in Ireland.

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

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|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 6:00 | News      | 6:30 | Wimbledon |
| 7:00 | Interlude | 8:00 | Rel.      |

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| W.C.A.                     | 4179  |
| W.M.A.                     | 66425 |
| man Municipal Library      | 3611  |
| iversity of Jordan Library | 84355 |

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| 12:15 | ..... | Larnaca (C) |
| 12:30 | ..... | Madrid (C)  |
| 14:30 | ..... | Kuwait (I)  |
| 18:45 | ..... | Beirut (C)  |

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|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Cucumber (small) | 220 / 180 | Plum       | 350 / 250 |
| Eggplant (large) | 170 / 130 | Radish     | 150 / 120 |
| Eggplant (small) | 240 / 200 | Spinach    | 200 / 160 |
| Farkous          | 150 / 120 | Watermelon | 160 / 130 |



# SPORTS

Sunshine marks Day 1 at Wimbledon

## Connors, McEnroe safely negotiate first round

LONDON (R) — Americans Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe, the top two men's seeds, safely negotiated their first-round matches at the start of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Monday, but neither of their opponents succumbed without a struggle.

On a day of blazing sunshine, both men set out in pursuit of the winner's £66,600 (\$100,000) prize with straight-set wins but at times found the going tougher than they can have expected.

Top Seed Connors, 30, who relieved McEnroe of the Wimbledon title last year and went on to replace him as U.S. Open champion, beat Eddie Edwards, a resident of Johannesburg but with American nationality, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3. McEnroe repeated the first-round win he scored over fellow-American Ben Testerman in the French Championships last month, this time winning 6-4, 7-6, 6-2.

Connors admitted after being kept on centre court for nearly two hours by Edwards that he was not entirely happy with his game, notably his service. "But I moved very well for the first match and got some of the anxiety out of my system," he said.

Connors' opponents normally employ one of two methods against him on grass, neither of them particularly successful. They either try to out-hit him, which is a bit like trying to out-talk Muhammad Ali, or use as little pace as possible to deny Connors speed for his own withering ground strokes.

Edwards tried the latter but as Connors commented: "They can play the way they want to. I'm going to play the way I do. They can stand on their heads if they want to."

Edwards must have feared at the outset that he was going to be swept aside by the sheer aggression of Connors' game. In the opening game he was broken to love and the defending champion flexed his muscles ominously.

But he broke back immediately with the help of three unforced errors from Connors and the opening set was decided by just one more service break in the third game.

Edwards had his best spell in the second set when he led 3-0 and 4-1 but the ferocity of the titleholder's counter-attack proved decisive and after coming back to take the set, Connors won the third easily.

McEnroe had his familiar differences with officials, photographers and the world in general but none of them on the grand scale of some of his tantrums. He was disgruntled rather than disgusted.

McEnroe was foot-faulted on four occasions, twice more than Testerman, and eventually berated one linesman in the middle of the second set, saying: "I haven't been foot-faulted once since I arrived in Europe and you've called five already."

"Doesn't that strike you as a little strange... do you know what a foot fault is?"

McEnroe reached top form only when Testerman, ranked 16th in the world, served the seventh of his 11 aces to force the second set tiebreaker. He won the tiebreaker 7-2 and went on to win 16 of the next 18 points which left him with an impregnable 4-0 lead in the third set.

After that the luckless Testerman could do little more than join the crowd in admiring McEnroe's varied game... gentle lobs which floated over his opponent's head and landed like snowflakes, bludgeoning forehand and backhand drives and exquisitely angled volleys.

McEnroe conceded later that apart from his strong finish he did not play well, although his left shoulder, which has been troubling him, was not the problem. "The shoulder is a lot better than a week ago. I've had treatment and I'm confident I'll continue to improve," he said.

Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, the seventh seed, became the first major casualty when he was beaten 6-1, 6-4, 6-2 by Italy's Claudio Panatta, whose success may help to give him recognition in his own right rather than as Adriano's younger brother.

Playing on an outside court, Clerc, a clay-court specialist, showed all his old uncertainty on grass and Panatta, with some pleasant

touches right out of his brother's repertoire, had the Argentine under pressure from the start.

Understandably, Panatta described it as "the best win of my career." He added: "Clerc is never very happy on grass and he was well below his best today. But I couldn't rely on him to make mistakes. I had to play my shots."

### BBC covers event

The Wimbledon tennis tournament reached its 350 million

fans worldwide despite an earlier threat to television coverage.

The threat stemmed from a labour dispute between the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and television crews.

But the BBC broadcast the first day of the world's top tennis tournament as scheduled, to 90 countries.

Talks were being held Monday to try to resolve the dispute, which concerns expense payments to TV crews.

## Brazil, aristocrats of soccer, add youth cup to trophies

MEXICO CITY (R) — Brazil, the aristocrats of international soccer, have added yet another trophy to their glittering collection — the World Youth Cup.

The young Brazilians beat Argentina 1-0 on Sunday before more than 100,000 fans in Mexico City's Aztec stadium where Pele and company won the senior World Cup for the last time 13 years ago.

Brazil dominated the match, an exciting rather than tactically brilliant affair, though it took a first-half penalty to give them the winner.

It was fitting that little Geovani, Silva should take the kick as he emerged as the star of the tournament, winning both the top player and top scorer trophies with six goals.

The Brazilians, showing occasional flashes of the form that destroyed the likes of Czechoslovakia on the way to the final, mixed their traditional artistry with steel in defence.

Argentina were barely given a glimpse of goal and were left still looking for their first win against their old rivals in more than a decade.

The disappointed Argentine players were booed off the pitch at the end after becoming involved in a bad-tempered fracas with press photographers.

The game had ended in con-

troversy when French referee Alain Biguet ignored Argentine penalty claims after striker Jorge Gabrich appeared to be pushed by the Brazilian keeper with only one minute remaining.

Both sides settled quickly and Brazil came close to scoring in the fifth minute when the burly Mario Santos broke through only to be robbed by the diving Luis Islas.

For if any of the youngsters could ever have played in such a torrid atmosphere but there was no sign of nerves and play flowed smoothly.

Prompted by the wing runs of Mauricio Vilella and Jorge Campos, Brazil created the clearer chances in the first half although the midfield battle was close.

Campes shot just over the bar in the 22nd minute and Islas provided his goalmouth anxiously as Brazil forced a handful of free kicks just outside the penalty area.

But their aim was off target and the scoreline remained blank until Paulo Ferreira weaved a path through the Argentine penalty area six minutes before the interval.

He was brought down by Jorge Borelli and little Silva calmly stroled up to send a perfectly-placed penalty kick into the corner of the net.

Argentina, driven on by the stocky Zaraté in midfield, were spurred into greater efforts but they could not break through the steady

## Lewis wins 3 events in U.S. track and field meet

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — American Carl Lewis tuned up for the first World Athletic Championships by setting an American sprint record at the U.S. Track and Field Championships at the weekend.

Lewis looked invincible as he exploded from the blocks to clock a record 19.75 seconds for the 200 metres Sunday night — one of three events he won here.

And afterwards he admitted: "I sacrificed a chance to get a world record in the long jump to win three events here. I ended up with an American record in the 200. I'm very pleased."

Earlier Lewis recorded the second best long jump in history — a superb 28 feet 10 1/2 inches (8.79 metres) — having raced away with the 100 metres on Saturday. It was

the first time in 97 years that an individual has won three events at the championships.

Lewis, named Track and Field Athlete of the Year in 1982, said he hoped to compete in all three events at the World Championships in Helsinki in August.

He is due to run for the U.S. against East Germany next weekend but said: "Right now I'm exhausted so I'll only run the 4x100 metre relay."

Lewis' winning long jump came on his first attempt and was aided by wind of 1.89 metres per second strength, just under the permitted 2.00 metres per second for record purposes.

"It was a great jump so I decided to take another one and try to go more than 29 feet," said Lewis, who hopes to break compatriot Bob Beamon's world mark of 29 feet 2 1/2 inches (8.90 metres). But his second jump, in a lessening wind, was 28 feet 7 inches (8.71 metres).

World record holder Ed Moses won his 75th consecutive 400 metre hurdles race in 47.84 seconds, fastest in the world this year. And Mary Decker-Tabb ran the women's 3,000 metres in 8:38.36, the second fastest time by an American.

Earlier she won the 1,500 metres in convincing style.

## TENNIS TALK

### Spin Serve

By Maureen Stallia

GOOD SERVERS hit most of their serves with spin. Spin makes the ball loop and increases its chances of going in.

The first thing to do in learning the spin serve is to change the grip from forehand to backhand, or nearly backhand. This grip allows you to brush the ball more easily instead of meeting it "flat on". Your first efforts at this serve will probably land short and to the left. Hit up and to the right. This motion will give you the proper wrist motion for the most widely used serve—the topspin serve.

During the backswing it is necessary to turn the body more sideways as you toss. The tossing arm actually should trace a J. It will fall down ("down together") in front of the baseline but rise up ("up together") parallel to the baseline. After the ball drops a few centimetres from its peak, hit up over the back of the ball. The swing is also parallel with the baseline as the racket goes up to the ball. Be sure the back foot does not come forward before the ball contact—it will interfere with proper spin. The back shoulder comes around much later in the spin serve than the flat; you will be off balance after you hit, so step forward with the back (right) leg and finish with the racket to the left of the body.

A good way to practice the proper wrist action is to practice serving to the backhand side of the ad-court. Be sure the wrist does not open up so that the palm or hand faces the sky on the backswing. If this happens you will be hitting under and around the ball rather than up and over the ball.

## England demolishes Sri Lanka

LEEDS, England (R) — England tuned up for Wednesday's World Cricket Cup semifinals with a nine-wicket demolition of Sri Lanka at Headingley here Monday.

The victory left the hosts top of qualifying Group 'A' with 20 points from six matches and Sri Lanka rooted at the bottom with Sunday's victory over New Zealand their only reward from six games.

Sri Lanka, sent in first, were left floundering as England's pace trio of Paul Allott, Norman Cowans and Ian Botham went to work.

Opener Sidath Wettimuny and tail ender Ramesh Ratnayake provided the only resistance as Sri Lanka were shot out for 136 in

50.4 overs. Wettimuny made the top score of 22 and Ratnayake 20 not out in an England onslaught which left Allott with three for 41 and Cowans and Botham two wickets apiece.

The hosts, already assured of a last-four place, reached the target for the loss of Chris Tavare in only 24.1 overs.

Graeme Fowler completed his fourth successive half century as he reached 81 not out, and with David Gower contributing 27 not out, the match ended before tea.

Fowler's innings was insufficient to win the man of the match award from adjudicator Richard Hutton. Bob Willis was

rewarded for his England captaincy instead.

But Fowler's form vindicated England's decision to persevere with him after his disastrous start to the recent tour of Australia. He has now scored 327 runs in the competition.

Botham bowled with more fire and determination. After Willis had removed Brendon Kuruppu the all-rounder dismissed Arjuna Ranatunga for a duck and the stubborn Wettimuny in successive overs.

The middle order scalp belonged to Allott and Cowans, playing his first cup match in place of the injured Graham Dilley. He finished with a tidy two for 31.

## Buoyant Windies trounces Zimbabwe

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — World Cup holders West Indies underlined they have reached peak form in the one-day tournament with a 10-wicket trouncing of Zimbabwe at Edgbaston here Monday.

West Indies completed their Group 'B' games with a flourish as Desmond Haynes and Faoued Bachchus shared an unfinished opening partnership of 172 after Zimbabwe were all out for 171 off the final ball of their 60 overs.

The champions' success, set up by fast bowlers Joel Garner, Malcolm Marshall and Wayne Daniel, emphasised their early traumas were firmly behind them.

West Indies were shaken by their first-ever cup defeat when they lost to India in the opening group game, but have won the remaining five and are in buoyant mood for Wednesday's semifinal against Pakistan at the Oval.

Pakistan qualified on faster scoring rate after an 11-run victory in Nottingham on Monday over New Zealand, with whom they finished level on points.

West Indies seized the initiative against Zimbabwe by sweeping aside the first five wickets for 42 after the 100-1 shots won the toss on a good batting pitch.

Zimbabwe's decline started at 17 when Joel Garner sent back Grant Patterson and Jack Heron with consecutive deliveries, and their troubles were compounded as three wickets tumbled for one

run in another telling burst. Marshall, whose increased speed has been a feature of West Indies' growing superiority, fired out Robin Brown and Andy Pycroft, while Daniel sent back Dave Houghton when skipper Clive Lloyd took a superb catch at short backward square.

Skipper Duncan Fletcher, Zimbabwe's most successful batsman in the tournament, resisted for 33 until he was bowled by Viv Richards' off spin.

Richards followed up with the wickets of Ian Botham and Gerry Peckover as Zimbabwe crumbled to 115 for eight in the 49th over.

Kevin Curran, top scorer with 73 in Saturday's defeat by India,

effectively blended defence with aggression to complete a half century in 108 minutes which gave Zimbabwe's total a greater measure of respectability.

Zimbabwe lost their final two wickets in the 60th over when Curran was bowled for 62 by Daniel, who also bowled Peter Rawson for 19 with the last delivery.

Haynes and Bachchus, opening in place of the injured Gordon Greenidge, passed Zimbabwe's score with 14.5 overs to spare.

Haynes, 88 not out, was the more aggressive early on but Bachchus blossomed to finish with an unbeaten 80 and took the man of the match award.

## E. Germany wins European Marathon Cup

LAREDO, Spain (R) — Double Olympic Champion Waldemar Cierpinski and compatriot Juergen Eberding clocked the same time of two hours 12 minutes 26 seconds as East Germany won the team and individual titles in the second European Marathon Cup here Sunday.

Cierpinski was awarded victory over Eberding after tie pair were involved in a decisive seven-man break on the 31st kilometre of the 42.195 km race.

Italian Giovanni Poli finished just two seconds behind in third place with compatriot Marco Marchei fourth in 2:12:49.

Their effort left Italy second behind East Germany in the team competition with Spain third.

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN BANKING

BCCI invites applications from Jordanian Nationals for appointment as Trainee Officers. Candidates should be graduates, not over 25 years of age, having completed National Service, with good command of English and interested to adopt banking as future career.

Selected candidates shall undergo one year comprehensive training at various centres of BCCI abroad. On successful completion of training, they shall be absorbed in regular officer cadre.

Please submit application along with photocopy of educational certificates and latest photograph to the following address by 5th July 1983.

Personnel Manager  
Bank of Credit & Commerce Int'l S.A.  
P.O. Box 7943  
Amman - Jordan

## Nelson wins rain-delayed U.S. Open

OAKMONT, Pennsylvania (R) — Larry Nelson won the rain-delayed U.S. Open golf title Monday, drawing early blood with a birdie at the 16th hole to shoot a final round 67 as defending champion Tom Watson came up one stroke short.

Nelson, who had been enduring a dismal season coming into the tournament, found his form with a vengeance in the third round with a 65 over the intimidating 6,972-yard Oakmont Country Club and continued it in the final round, eclipsing the previous Open record for the final 36 holes.

He had three holes to play when a torrential downpour prevented

the championship from ending on schedule Sunday and made his move quickly Monday, rolling in a 61-foot birdie putt at the 22nd-yard 16th hole.

Nelson three-putted the final green in drop a stroke. But it did not prove costly and he took the \$72,000 first prize.

Watson had no answer on a gloomy, damp day. He two-putted from 35 feet at the 14th, from 15 feet at the next, and missed a crucial three-footer at the 17th to save par after bunkering his approach shot.

Going all out for a birdie at the final hole, his approach landed behind the green and his last-gasp

attempt to chip in from the rough wound up 35 feet past the hole. Watson made that putt to a tremendous cheer, but had to settle for second place with his round of 69 that gave him a total of 281.

Watson gained a consolation of sorts from the second place, purse of \$42,000, which made him only the second player to exceed \$3 million in career earnings. Nicklaus leads the list with over \$4 million.

Cil Morgan parred his final three holes for a 68 that earned him third place on 283. Calvin Peete, and Masters Champion Severiano Ballesteros of Spain shared fourth spot one stroke further back after final rounds of 73 and 74 respectively.

Then came Hal Sutton, who finished his tournament Sunday on 287, one ahead of Lanny Wadkins.

Nelson, balding but boyishly-faced at 35, had been playing poorly up to the Open and was languishing at 92nd on the money-winners list. However, he altered his putting style for this tournament, lining up with the putter just off the ground, and it paid dividends.

He regained the touch which brought him the 1981 U.S. PGA title, and a combination of his flowing swing and deft putting proved irresistible over the last two rounds.

His score of 132 for the last two rounds shattered the record of 136 set by Gene Sarazen way back in 1932 and since tied by six other

players.

"That may be the smartest two rounds of golf I've ever played," Nelson said at a press conference.

He admitted that his putt at the 16th was lucky. "I was only trying to get it close," he said. "It had to go over two levels. You don't make too many of those."

Morgan, his playing partner, said he thought Nelson might three-putt from that position.

Watson had seemed destined for a second successive title when he birdied six holes over the front nine to open up a lead of three strokes. But, as in the 1978 "GA here when he built a four-stroke advantage, he made crucial mistakes over the homeward half.

He suffered three bogeys over the back nine and made no birdies, while Nelson birdied two holes before three-putting the 18th.

Nelson, who became the 13th player to win both the U.S. Open and the PGA, said he was not sure yet whether he would compete in the British Open, Watson, who has yet to win this year, said he would take part in the Western Open before going to Britain

## Pakistan scrapes through against New Zealand

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — An unbroken partnership of 147 between Zaher Abbas and Imran Khan at Trent Bridge here Monday earned Pakistan a World Cricket Cup semifinal clash against holders West Indies.

Man of the Match Zaher hit a solid 103 not out, the highest score by a Pakistani in the competition, and Imran a thrilling unbeaten 79 in an 11-run triumph over New Zealand.

The victory lifted Pakistan into second place above New Zealand, in Group 'A' on superior scoring rate.

It was a tremendous effort by Pakistan captain Imran after his team went into lunch with a modest 126 for three and only 18 overs remaining.

But Imran and Zaher, dropped at 43 and 49, cut loose after the interval.

The New Zealand paceman had given away only 14 runs from seven overs when he began his final five-over burst.

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## Royal Shooting Club hosts contest

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian Shooting Club will be host for a Lebanese shooting delegation arriving on Wednesday June 22.

The club is arranging a contest to take place at their tracks in Juwaidah outside Amman between the visiting Lebanese and Jordanian teams on Wednesday.

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## West European fish talks focus on herring share-out

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Efforts to find a formula for sharing out European community herring catches in the North Sea are likely to be a key issue at a two-day fisheries ministers meeting starting in Luxembourg Monday, diplomats said.

Member states bordering the North Sea will each be pressing for a maximum share of the 75,000 tonnes of herring which remain to be parcelled out in fixing 1983 fishing entitlements.

No ready formula exists for making this allocation because herring fishing in most of the North Sea was banned for six years and resumed only recently after scientists said the stocks were no longer in danger.

An interim deal reached last month shared out 9,000 tonnes of North Sea herring among member states, but Denmark objected that its share of 1,000 tonnes was too small compared with the British and Dutch quotas of 3,000 tonnes each.

Denmark and other states said then that the interim herring quotas should not prejudice member states' final claims.

The community's executive commission completed its recommendations on North Sea herring only Monday morning, and debate on these is likely to influence progress in fixing national quotas for other fish species. Other issues up for discussion

include commission plans to enlarge a protected breeding area off south-west Britain where mackerel fishing is banned, in order to ease catch restrictions in other Western waters.

Diplomats said another round of ministerial talks might be needed in the next few weeks to complete 1983 quotas, partly because Italian elections would preclude full Italian participation in this week's talks.

Greece is likely to press for more money for small fishing boats from a \$225 million fleet restructuring fund, and may seek such a commitment before endorsing catch quotas of main interest to northern member states.

## M.E. states reduce funds in U.S. banks

NEW YORK (OPECNA) — Middle East oil exporting countries, including OPEC members in the Gulf, continued to reduce their funds in major foreign branches of American banks in the first quarter of 1983, according to a report by the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Central Bank).

As of March 31, the Middle East nations had \$13.23 billion on deposit in the branches, down from \$15.5 billion at the end of 1982. In the first nine months of last year, deposits averaged \$17.6 billion.

Central bank officials said the March 31 level was the lowest since 1976, when deposits totalled \$13.6 billion.

The officials attributed the drawdown to budget difficulties experienced by crude producers as a result of declining oil prices, and a shift by some countries from bank deposits to the stock and bond markets.

Middle East countries listed by the central bank are OPEC members Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, plus Bahrain and Oman.

## EEC jobless rate falls

BRUSSELS (R) — The number of people out of work in the European community fell to 11.6 million or 10.4 per cent of the workforce in May from 11.9 million or 10.7 per cent in the previous month, the Community Statistics Office said Monday.

The number of unemployed in the 10-nation community in May last year was 10.1 million people or 9.1 per cent.

The 0.3 per cent fall from April to May this year was not a sign that unemployment levels were stabilising, the office cautioned.

## U.S., Soviet Union begin grain talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union began a new round of talks in Moscow Monday to explore prospects for a new long-term grain agreement.

Under the present agreement, which expires on Sept. 30, the Soviet Union has to buy six million tonnes of U.S. grain a year and can buy up to eight million tonnes without further consultation with Washington.

Officials of the U.S. agriculture department have said that under a new long-term agreement they hope to increase the minimum amounts the Soviet Union is required to buy.

The talks are scheduled to last two days.

The Soviet grain harvest this year is expected to be better than last year and as a result, imports will be less, but it is difficult to forecast how much grain the Soviet Union will need from the United States.

Moscow gives only the vaguest idea about its harvest prospects and keeps grain markets guessing about its import requirements.

The latest forecast of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is for a harvest of 200 million tonnes, compared with 180 million tonnes last year. According to the department, imports in the next three years could average 30 million tonnes, compared with more than 40 million in each of the past two

years. Most experts believe that because of the improved harvest Soviet grain traders will be reluctant to sign a new agreement with the U.S. incorporating higher minimums.

After the embargo imposed by former president Mr. Carter following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Moscow is also thought to be wary of becoming too dependent on U.S. grain and to favour increasing supplies from countries such as Argentina.

Grain imports from Argentina rose to 5.06 million tonnes in the first four months of this year, compared with 4.47 million in the same period of 1982.

## Dollar strengthens

HONG KONG (R) — The dollar strengthened in early currency dealings Monday with traders attributing part of the rise to the reappointment of Mr. Paul Volcker as head of the U.S. central bank.

They said a larger than expected growth of \$5.6 billion in the U.S. money supply, suggesting that American interest rates will remain firm, also helped the currency at the start of the week in Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Asian dealings were described as hectic with the U.S. unit rising at one point in Tokyo to 2.5728 West German marks from 2.5590 in New York on Friday, and 241.45 yen from 240.05.

It then eased to 2.5652 marks and 241.10 yen because of un-

certainly in Tokyo sparked by a wave of selling orders from the Middle East, unusual in the Asian morning, dealers said.

In Singapore, the dollar later traded at 2.5653, roughly the same level as in Hong Kong where it rose to 7.7210 French francs from 7.6750 in New York.

Asian markets were the first to react to Mr. Volcker's appointment to a new four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the U.S. economy.

President Reagan's announcement ended weeks of speculation about who would fill the position after August and uncertainty on jittery financial markets.

## Abe says Japan must import more

TOKYO (R) — Japan must take steps to boost imports to stave off fresh trade friction and help restore the world economy, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday.

Underlining Japan's new determination to cut its huge trade surplus with the rest of the world, he told the National Press Club of Japan: "It is high time for the government to take concrete measures and expand imports and domestic demand."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other ministers have also been demanding that Japan boost imports following an official report saying this was necessary to ease friction with major trading partners.

The finance ministry has estimated the current account balance of payments surplus could rise to \$14 billion in the present fiscal year from just over \$9 billion last year. The Bank of Japan has forecast a rise to \$18 billion.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firmer across the board with a shortage of stock amongst the jobbers. U.S. buying and light, but persistent, domestic demand combining to push the F.T. index up 10.8 to 724.9 at 1500 hrs. dealers said.

BTR was in demand following its takeover of Thomas Tilling, rising 26p to 522p while renewed bid talk saw Bowater rise 26p to 227p, after 229p. Other index constituents showed gains stretching to 10p on the back of U.S. demand, they added.

Gold shares finished above the opening lows while North American majors were mainly lower, despite the firmer opening on Wall Street, dealers said.

The recent strength in oil shares was extended Monday with B.P. adding 6p to 444p while bid prospect Tricentrol rose 10p to 242p. Lasso added the same amount at 365p, dealers added.

The only loser amongst the F.T. index constituents was P and O which shed 3p to 212p while bidder Trafalgar House added 8p to 182p. RTZ, trading ex-rights, was down 10p to 55p, after 557p.

Government bonds finished lower on the back of Friday's worse than expected U.S. money supply figures, but dealers noted that trade, compared with the equity market, was relatively light.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

|                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling      | 1.5320/30       | U.S. dollars      |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.2312/15       | Canadian dollars  |
|                   | 2.5520/30       | West German marks |
|                   | 2.8530/40       | Dutch guilders    |
|                   | 2.1130/40       | Swiss francs      |
|                   | 50.93/97        | Belgian francs    |
|                   | 7.6850/80       | French francs     |
|                   | 1512.00/1513.00 | Italian lire      |
|                   | 239.60/75       | Japanese yen      |
|                   | 7.6630/80       | Swedish crowns    |
|                   | 7.3090/3140     | Norwegian crowns  |
|                   | 9.1200/50       | Danish crowns     |
| One ounce of gold | 411.25/411.75   | U.S. dollars      |

## Kuwait takes major title in Volkswagen

FRANKFURT (R) — Kuwait has taken a major shareholding in the West German carmaker, Volkswagen, its fifth big investment in a West German company, banking and industry sources said Monday.

In Wolfsburg, a spokesman for Volkswagen said he could not confirm the report, but the sources said the shareholding amounted to almost 10 per cent of Volkswagen's capital.

Kuwait's other major interests in West German industry include 14 per cent of luxury carmaker Daimler-Benz, 20 per cent of the metals producer Metallgesellschaft and nearly 25 per cent of Hoechst, West Germany's biggest chemical company.

It also has a 30 per cent interest in the small West German steelmaker, Korf Stahl, which was

declared insolvent early this year.

Volkswagen, the largest carmaker in Europe, produced 2.1 million cars and trucks last year. But it recorded a loss of 300 million marks (\$117.5 million) on turnover of 37.4 billion (\$14.6 billion).

Volkswagen's share price traded at about 150 marks (\$58.80) late last year, when stock exchange dealers think the purchases were made. A 10 per cent stake would therefore have cost 360 million marks (\$141.2 million).

The shares currently trade for about 185 to 190 marks (\$72.50 to \$74.50).

Kuwait had previously tried to buy a 10 per cent interest in Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary, Volkswagen Do Brasil.

Word of the Kuwaiti holding in Volkswagen first leaked out indirectly last week, when Hoechst

Chairman Rolf Sammet read shareholders a list of major Kuwait interests, including Volkswagen.

A spokesman for Hoechst said Monday that Mr. Sammet was speaking of the main Volkswagen company, not just the Brazilian unit. He had received the information from contacts in Kuwait after the country purchased its stake in Hoechst last September.

A senior official of Kuwait's state-owned petrochemical company was elected last week to the Hoechst board of directors.

Kuwait has been more eager than other rich oil exporters like Saudi Arabia to invest its surplus petrodollars in productive ventures rather than in conventional financial instruments like bonds and treasury bills.

## KLM profit leap confounds experts

AMSTERDAM (R) — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines has confounded the experts for the second successive year by reporting a 28 per cent leap in profits while its major international competitors struggle with heavy losses.

The airline, the oldest in the world still operating under its original name, announced this week that net profit for the year ended March 31 rose to 41 million guilders (\$14 million) from 32 million (\$11 million) the previous year.

The rise was achieved on an operating revenue which grew only five per cent to 4.78 billion guilders (\$1.68 billion).

Stock market analysts, who had forecast either a sharp fall or at best only a slight rise in earnings, now expect even more dramatic results in the current year.

"The figures are very encouraging, much better than we expected," one KLM specialist said. "I think we could see profit rising to 100 million guilders (\$35 million) this year."

KLM's performance is in stark contrast to that of most of the world's airlines, which expect 1983 losses estimated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) at \$2.3 billion.

Most analysts attribute KLM's success in coping with recession and reduced air travel to operational efficiency and sound financial management.

They point to the airline's highly automated reservation and handling systems and the fact that it operates with a relatively small staff.

The increase in 1982 83 profit was achieved despite traffic growth of only two per cent and currency fluctuations which cost the airline 36 million guilders (\$13 million).

"Despite losses in the mid 70s and problems since then, its basic financial position is still very sound," one analyst said.

KLM also benefited last year from a rise of only one per cent in the cost of jet fuel. Falling oil prices are expected to give an added impetus to profit growth in the coming years.

Founded in October 1919 by Dutch army pilot Albert Plesman, KLM gained an early foothold in international aviation and has maintained it in the face of stiff competition from larger national

carriers in other countries. It launched the world's first scheduled air link in 1920, when pilot Jerry Shaw flew two passengers and a bundle of newspapers from London to Amsterdam in a leased De Havilland DH-16.

KLM started flights to the then Dutch colony of Indonesia in 1924, added Africa in the 1930s and expanded into American and Australian routes after the World War II.

Today it operates a fleet of some 52 aircraft connecting 119 cities in 75 countries.

Underrated by a worldwide fall in passenger traffic, KLM has embarked on a 1.5 billion guilder (\$528 million) investment programme to modernise its fleet.

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

## THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

- 1 Outthought
- 7 Seafood order
- 14 Petroleum hydrocarbon
- 16 NHL city
- 17 General condition
- 18 Heathen
- 19 Bard's prince
- 20 Persian of old
- 22 Choose
- 23 Summers: Fr.
- 25 Kind of recorder
- 27 Mint plants
- 29 Heathen god

DOWN

- 1 lady
- 36 Pas de deux
- 38 Immemorial
- 41 Navigation
- 42 Ghed
- 44 Paris
- 46 Put out
- 48 Rita of stage
- 50 Coal car
- 54 "A Hot Tin Roof"
- 57 Kids' game
- 59 "y platá" (Montana's motto)

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:

1. PATHEIS CLAMP NIFI  
2. TANGHE RADIAN OIA  
3. ADEAL ADORIE AIES  
4. RIFRIVERIVEFIVE  
5. ENDS NENE EMAGI  
6. LEVIES EENIES  
7. MOTI SHOOTIES EELISE  
8. GOLF WATERS  
9. NOLA RENITAL PIA  
10. ORANGE TABARD  
11. WANDER CASE OWED  
12. TIEACHRISDOWN  
13. OILY FRIED GIESIE  
14. POT TONAL ERRED  
15. ANN SPIDIE ESSIES

30 Source of Indigo

31 Skin problem

32 Table props

33 Middle Ages

34 Antiquing device

35 Certain recording

37 God: Fr.

39 More effective

40 Far-sighted one

43 Per follower

47 Insulting

48 Makes sedate

49 "Carlo"

51 "The Kias"

52 Mountain crest

53 Malone of basketball

54 Give up, as territory

55 Sad sound

56 Buple call

58 Rabbit's tail

60 Demented

61 Summer abbr.

63 After ascent

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

"Uncle Stanley, did you know that dogs don't look prettier if you shave their legs?"

## Peanuts

HEY, MANAGER...

NOW WHAT?

I THINK YOUR DOG IS AFRAID OF THUNDER

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

WAITER! MY CALIFORNIA CHOCOLATE CAKE LOOKS LIKE PUDDING!

CALIFORNIA CHOCOLATE CAKE IS SUPPOSED TO LOOK LIKE THAT, SIR!

THAT'S HOW IT GETS ITS NAME!

IT LOOKS LIKE A TINY MUDSLIDE!

## Andy Capp

THE USUAL HALF O' BEER, PLEASE, JACK-

HAVE A DOUBLE WHISKY, PERCY

OH, NO, YOU DON'T!

HE'S LIKE THAT W' REFEREES. INVITES THEM TO ORDER SOMETHING SPECIAL FOR THEMSELVES - AND THEN DOESN'T PAY

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEALL

VENAK

CAJEKT

THUSIA

WHAT A THOUGHTFUL WIFE HAS READY WHEN HER HUSBAND COMES HOME FROM A FISHING TRIP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TAKEN PLAIT EASILY FORKED

Answer: What you must learn about first if you intend to invest in reality—REALITY



# WORLD

## Pope directly refers to rural Solidarity

POZNAN, Poland (R) — Pope John Paul arrived in the western Polish city of Poznan Monday, scene of bloody anti-communist riots in 1956, and immediately addressed himself to members of the outlawed farmers' union "rural Solidarity."

It was his first reference by name to one of the major free trade unions, now banned under martial law, since he began an eight-day trip to his homeland last Thursday, though he has repeatedly expressed support for the unionists' ideals.

As the sun shone brightly for the first time on the trip, the Pope addressed his homily mainly to farmers in the crowd which spread as far as the eye could see across a

city park. The Pope made the reference to rural Solidarity when he quoted from an address which Poland's late primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, made to union members in the spring of 1981, when they were still battling for official recognition.

Rural Solidarity, a sister organisation to the original Solidarity union which mainly represented industrial workers, eventually won formal registration in May 1981.

The Pope recalled: "Cardinal Wyszyński said on 2 April 1981 to the representatives of rural Solidarity: 'when the soil is covered with grass, the fiercest whirlwinds will not easily blow it away, even if

it is sandy. But when the soil becomes a desert place, it is very easily conquered.'"

"I encourage you... farmers of the whole of my homeland to keep in mind these words," he said.

The Pope also spoke of a monument erected in central Poznan after Solidarity pressure in honour of dozens who died in the 1956 riots.

During the mass a large group of students from Warsaw waved Polish flags with the Solidarity logo written on them.

Immediately afterwards, as the crowd dispersed some 2,000 people, mainly young, carrying Solidarity banners, walked towards the monument to the events of 1956 shouting, "the Pope is with us" and "Peace demonstration."

Police helicopters, circling overhead as the hundreds of thousands made their way out of the park and through the city centre on their way home, gave instructions over loudspeakers on which routes to take.

Sunday night, the government warned the Catholic church it must curb crowd demonstrations of support for the outlawed Solidarity union which have been a feature of Pope John Paul's visit to his homeland.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the church must act to prevent further displays of political dissent and suggested the abolition of martial law could be

delayed if they continue.

The Pope delivered a direct appeal for a return to the values of the Solidarity movement in an address from the ramparts of Jasna Gora monastery Sunday night, maintaining a role he has adopted of spokesman for Poles affected by martial law and other restrictions of communist rule.

No time and place has yet been fixed for a meeting between the Pope and Lech Walesa, who led the union until its suppression after martial law was imposed in December, 1981.

Mr. Walesa said last week he intended to come to Czestochowa from his home in Gdansk this weekend, but that was put off.

## Ghana hunts nutineers

ABIDJAN (R) — Loyalist forces in Ghana Monday hunted for rebel soldiers involved in an unsuccessful coup against the government of Lt. Jerry Rawlings Sunday.

Radio Ghana, saying people's committees were manning roadblocks to catch the fugitives, broadcast a series of announcements from the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).

Listeners were told to be on the lookout for rebel soldiers on the run or trying to escape the country by car following the failure of Sunday's coup.

People giving refuge to dissidents should hand them over to the authorities or face "revolutionary action", the PNDC said in ordering civilians to surrender any weapons or ammunition in their possession.

Hospitals were asked to report injuries that may have been suffered in Sunday's fighting around

Accra's radio station, which was briefly held by the rebels.

The capital's airport was still closed Monday morning, according to airline officials in Abidjan, capital of neighbouring Ivory Coast.

Lt. Rawlings, who is chairman of the PNDC, said on radio Sunday night that some of the plotters had been killed and several wounded in the fighting.

The number of rebel soldiers involved was not clear but Ghanaian sources in London said they appeared to have broken out of jail where they had been held since a coup attempt last Nov. 23.

The government has ordered Ghana's borders closed until further notice.

Before the coup, the Rawlings administration had faced demonstrations by workers and students during the worst good shorages in Ghana's history.

## Spanish bank robbers on trial

MADRID (R) — Twelve people accused of staging an armed raid on a Barcelona bank in the wake of a 1981 abortive coup plot went on trial Monday with the prosecution demanding prison terms of 4,500 years each for the alleged leaders, court sources said.

The trial was interrupted soon after it began by an anonymous bomb threat. Police evacuated the court room but found no suspicious packages and the hearing resumed.

Ten of the 12 are charged with robbery and arms offences and with taking hostages. The other two, both women, are accused of helping them.

## Chilean miners ask all big unions to join strike

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's copper miners have called on other unions to join their strike and a decision was in the offing Monday at a formal meeting of workers' national command, the umbrella group for labour organisations.

Informed sources said that private contacts went on throughout Sunday between the miners and other unions with the aim of persuading powerful truck, bus and taxi owners and professional associations to join in a general strike.

Workers in the copper industry, mainstay of the Chilean economy, went on strike last week to dem-

and the release from prison of their leader, Rodolfo Seguel.

The sources said some unions in the workers' command were reluctant to call a general stoppage without broader support, but that the copper strike would probably collapse unless they did so.

Journalists said meanwhile that government secretary Ramon Suarez told editors at a meeting on Saturday to restrict newspaper, radio and television coverage of the labour unrest.

Workers at the El Salvador and El Teniente mines, two of the industry's four production divisions, remain on strike.

## Indian defence minister off to Soviet Union today

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman leaves Tuesday on a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier.

A ministry spokesman said Mr. Venkataraman was returning a visit made last year by the Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov.

His tour begins nine days before United States Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in India on June 29 for the first high-level Indo-U.S. talks since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the U.S. last summer.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Venkataraman will

hold talks with Gen. Ustinov.

India has been turning to Europe for new weaponry in an attempt to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union.

India has also expressed interest in buying arms from the United States, but the stipulation that purchases should include transfer of technology to India had created problems, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said India was already manufacturing the Soviet MiG-21 aircraft. The Indian air force also includes MiG-23 and the MiG-25 reconnaissance plane known as "foxbat" to NATO. He said India had also decided to buy the MiG-27.

## China's parliament top-heavy with pragmatists after reshuffle

PEKING (R) — China's National People's Congress (NPC) Monday elected its key executive body — the state council, or cabinet — with few real changes but one or two potentially important ones.

The offices include two extra vice-premiers, a coordinated ministry for state security and a new centralised authority to keep a firm grip on the state accounts, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said.

The agency also announced the other members of a new state military commission headed by elder statesman Deng Xiaoping. It mirrors the powerful Communist

Party military office, not only in its function but also in its entire personnel.

The commission, which places the country's armed might in the hands of Mr. Deng, has four extra members other than those mainly elderly officials from the party body, including Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezhi and Defence Minister Zhang Aiping.

But the powerhouse of day-to-day government and administration now rests in the hands of dynamic Premier Zhao Ziyang and his four vice-premiers.

Compared with most other groups of senior officials in China,

such as the NPC with an average age of over 60, the five men have an average age of only 60 years.

The two new men are Li Peng, 55, from the water resources and electric power ministry, and Tian Jiyun, 54, a specialist in economics and formerly of the finance department of Sichuan Province — Mr. Deng's home and a test ground for many young hopefuls.

Vice-Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain in their posts.

The tone of the lynchpin group is one of moderation and pragmatism coupled with a wide range of practical expertise in administration, economy, energy,

finance and foreign policy skills.

Diplomats said the five politicians virtually symbolise Mr. Deng's "reformist" philosophy of setting China on the road to real development.

The new ministry of state security, headed by a former senior public security bureau man, Ling Yun, was originally proposed by Mr. Zhao to protect state security and strengthen counter-espionage.

The recently formed People's Armed Police (PAP), which took many internal security functions away from the army, is also likely to be included, they added.

"Basically, it looks very much like a monolithic grouping reminiscent of the Soviet Union's KGB (security ministry) and an alternative power base for the state council away from the army," one diplomat said.

Diplomats said that Mr. Deng's continued control of both state and party military commissions, and the fact that he has apparently not seen fit to remove any of the ageing party commission members, seems to confirm that he still remains unsure of full army support.

The armed forces remain a stronghold of leftism in Mr. Deng's new-look China.

However, the sources noted that Zhang Aiping, who has proposed a nuclear "strike force" for China, and Yang Dezhi, who has expressed support for Mr. Deng's idea of a modern army rejecting Maoist concepts of people's war, are in the new state commission.

## Indonesian sailors decide life offshore is healthier

JAKARTA (R) — Sailors with tattoos on their bodies dare not go ashore because of a campaign of unofficial executions of suspected criminals by mystery gunmen, the Jakarta Post said Monday.

Nearly all of the victims, said by one human rights organisation to total 400 since the killings began in January, were reported to have tattoos of one sort or another.

As a result innocent people with tattoos, not to mention criminals, fear for their lives and tattooed

sailors returning from long voyages are staying aboard ship, the paper said.

In recent weeks, tattooed youths have flocked to police stations in various cities to protest their innocence, while others have resorted to hot irons or sulphuric acid in vain attempt to remove the indelible etchings. The authorities say they have yet to identify the gunmen but some officials have hinted that government agents might be involved.

## Peking warns Thatcher about Hong Kong's future

NEW YORK (R) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has warned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher if the two countries do not reach agreement on the future sovereignty of Hong Kong by the end of next year, "China will announce its own solution," Newswatch's international edition said Monday.

The newswatch also quoted reliable sources in London as saying the British Foreign Office had given up any real hopes of retaining even titular British sovereignty over Hong Kong when its 99-year lease on much of the colony expires in 1997.

Situated on China's southeastern coast, the colony consists of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Peninsula, both ceded by the former Chinese empire to Britain "in perpetuity" in the mid-19th century, and the mainland area of the new territories and many islands, leased to Britain for 99 years in 1898.

Newswatch International said Mr. Deng's warning was delivered at an acrimonious meeting with Mrs. Thatcher in Peking last September.

Mr. Deng told the British leader, "if Britain and China do not reach agreement by the end of 1984, China will announce its own solution."

Newswatch International said the conversation was relayed by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang in an interview with a columnist for the magazine.

The report said British officials had refused to comment when asked if Mr. Deng had set the 1984 deadline.

The British Foreign Office was convinced that China could not back down from its claim to Hong Kong without a terrible loss of face and a possible loss of its claim to Taiwan, Newswatch quoted the reliable sources in London as saying.

Britain is currently holding talks with China on the future of the colony after the British lease expires in 1997. A government minister in London last week said negotiations on the future of Hong Kong could and would be brought to a successful conclusion which was acceptable to the colony's people.

## Malaysia urges West to speed up resettlement of Vietnamese refugees

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia Monday urged major developed countries to speed up their intake of Vietnamese refugees because more have arrived recently than in the same period last year.

The director of the government's refugee task force Maj.-Gen. Abdullah Shamsuddin said nearly 5,000 boat people had arrived on Malaysia's east coast in the first six months of this year bringing the total Vietnamese refugee population in Malaysia to 11,463.

Last year 14,915 Vietnamese refugees arrived on Malaysia's shores but at the end of 1982 only 8,500 remained to be resettled in third countries like Australia, the United States, Canada and France.

Gen. Abdullah said that since last October third countries had accepted less than 1,000 a month because most new arrivals were unskilled workers who did not meet acceptance requirements.

"Many of these new refugees are fishermen, labourers and farmers who do not speak English or French and do not meet the requirements specifying skills as a basis for selection," he said.

In April this year 50 boats arrived on Malaysia's shores carrying 1,755 refugees by only 631 were selected for resettlement, Gen. Abdullah said.

Another 1,488 refugees arrived in May and 963 were resettled and so far this month 1,377 arrived

and 440 went to third countries. "Malaysia will do its best to house the refugees temporarily but we hope the third countries will be able to waive some of their requirements slightly to speed up the intake," he said.

Australia is the largest resettler of Malaysia's Vietnamese refugees this year, taking 1,582, and it had agreed to accept a total of 10,000 Indochinese refugees from all over the world this year, he added. Other countries had not said how many they would take.

He said the number of refugees arriving usually peaked about April, May and June as travelling was easier in these dry months than in the monsoon months of July, August and September.

## U.N. foresees grim life in giant Third World cities by A.D. 2000

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Almost half of humanity will live in urban communities by the year 2000 and giant cities will be a feature of the developing countries, the United Nations predicts.

There will be no fewer than 45 such cities, mostly in Asia, whereas as recently as 1950 Shanghai was the only Third World city with a population of more than five million, according to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

Mexico City, also in a developing country, is now the world's largest conurbation with population estimates ranging from 13 million to 16 million.

Fund executive director Rafael M. Salas said U.N. projections showed that the population of the world's cities has been growing at nearly 3 per cent a year, much faster than the world's population as a whole, for which the rate is 1.7 a year.

In his annual report on the state

of world population he said: "What is most disturbing about this growth in urbanisation is that it will exceed 4 per cent per annum in the developing countries."

"The United Nations estimates that cities and towns will contain nearly half the world's population by the year 2000."

"Concern about urbanisation arises not from numbers alone, but because a large segment of the urban population will be concentrated in giant cities of the developing countries."

Migrants to the great cities were often young or educated, those very people most valuable for rural areas, Salas said.

The official also spoke of an unprecedented increase in the number of undocumented aliens, of whom there were estimated to be four to five million in North America, two to three million in Latin America, perhaps 1,500,000 in Europe and up to

500,000 in the Middle East.

### Lack of order

"International migration involves a substantial proportion of the global work force, but it is being conducted with an almost complete lack of order and regulation," Mr. Salas said.

It was to be hoped that an international code to ensure humane treatment for migrants would soon emerge, as recommended by the U.N. General Assembly in 1979, he added.

The Filipino official was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of U.N. secretary general in 1981 and is still considered as a potential successor to Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr. Salas said refugee movements across national borders, which he described as unplanned, abrupt and often tragic, accounted for nearly 14 million people as well as for half of all international

migration since World War I. In Africa alone, there were probably six million refugees.

He said sharp differences of opinion and strong emotions still clouded discussion of the relationship between population, resources, the environment and development, but most people agreed that population was the central factor.

But it could not be held solely responsible for either the deterioration of the natural environment or for depleting global resources.

### 'Carrying capacity'

"The primary concern is what is known as 'carrying capacity,'" Mr. Salas said. "How many people can ultimately be supported by the global biological and ecological system and at what level?"

A study conducted jointly by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and his own

agency found that all regions except South-east Asia would be able to feed themselves in the year 2000, assuming they improve crop varieties and use moderate amounts of pesticides and fertilisers.

But under a worst-case extrapolation, the study found that at the turn of the century 65 developing countries would have altogether 441 million more people than they could feed through domestic production. Of this excess population, 55 per cent would be in Africa.

"Even with high levels of inputs, there would still be an excess of population over food capacity of 47 million in 19 countries. Yet by the year 2000 the population of the world will be only 6.1 billion."

"It will probably continue to rise for another century until it eventually stabilises at about 10.2 billion. The long-term implications for food supply can be imagined."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iran claims success against Kurds

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian forces have cleared rebels from a major road in a Kurdish area of north-west Iran, restoring government control for the first time since the Iranian revolution in 1979, the national news agency IRNA said. IRNA said government forces had managed to "purge" the last 30 kilometres of the road between Mahabad and Sardasht, two main towns in the mountainous area along the border with Iraq. All roads leading to and from Mahabad were now controlled by government forces, it added.

### Mitterrand, Noah off to Cameroun

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand left late Sunday night for a two-day state visit to Cameroun. At the President's invitation, Cameroun-born Yannick Noah, France's number one tennis player, is on board the presidential DC-8, along with his mother and father.

### Queen mother defies IRA threats

BELFAST (R) — Tight security Monday surrounded the queen mother Elizabeth, 82-year-old matriarch of Britain's royal family, who is visiting Northern Ireland in defiance of guerrilla threats of violence. Armed police kept watch on her and guards patrolled the grounds of Hillsborough Castle, 20 kilometres southwest of Belfast, where she spent Sunday night after arriving by helicopter and bulletproof car. The Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting a guerrilla campaign to end British rule of the province, has threatened to mark the visit with violence. On Saturday police intercepted an IRA van taking a bomb to Ballymena, 50 kilometres north of Belfast, where the royal visitor was due Monday.

### 'All you ever wanted to know about having a love-affair'

LONDON (R) — You've read the book and seen the film. Now you can study how to have an affair. A privately-run organisation in London is offering married couples a course in how to have a mistress or a lover or cope with a partner who has one. "The course is for people who want to have their cake and eat it," said psychiatrist Dr. Michael Perring, director of the London Institute for the Study of Human Sexuality. "If one partner can't stop having affairs, the other has to either live with that or end the marriage." Dr. Perring says affairs can help a marriage. "No one person can meet another's every need." His tip for wives who don't want husbands to stray: "Be more like a mistress."

### U.K. warns drunken diplomat-drivers

LONDON (R) — British officials have warned foreign embassies they might adopt get-tough policies against diplomats caught driving under the influence of drink. Eustace Gibbs, vice-marshal of the diplomatic corps, issued a note saying police reported 22 incidents involving drunken diplomatic drivers last year. In future, he said, an offender's government might be asked to waive diplomatic immunity, which protects diplomats from legal proceedings.

### Ghost ship contains Soviet-made shells

CARACAS (R) — A ghost ship found drifting in the Caribbean last week was bound for Nigeria and had a cargo of Soviet-made artillery shells worth \$20 million, the commander-in-chief of the Venezuelan navy said. Rear-Adm. Rafael Bertorelli told a press conference the Cyprus-registered ship, named the Cloud, had been towed into the Venezuelan naval base of Turiamo, 160 kilometres west of Caracas. He said 5,000 cases were found on board containing a total of 10,000 shells of 122 mm calibre used in Soviet weapons. There were no guns on the ship, he added. In London, Lloyd's Shipping Agency said last week that the 1,197-ton Cloud was presumed sunk in storms on April 7 and its crew was picked up by another vessel.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### SLUFFED TO DEATH

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ J87542  
♥ J  
♦ 84  
♣ J643

**WEST** ♠ AQ ♠ 1093  
♥ 754 ♥ 1083  
♦ J9632 ♦ AK105  
♣ K92 ♣ 875

**SOUTH**  
♠ K6  
♥ AK962  
♦ Q7  
♣ AQ10

The bidding:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass 2NT Pass  
3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass  
4♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♠.

There was only one women's pair competing in the Open Pair championship at the recent World Bridge Olympiad in Biarritz—Diana Gordon of Toronto, and Sharyn Kokish of Montreal. Canadians can be proud of their performance in this event. Witness this hand.

We do not think that, with a good six-card major and an unstoppped suit, South should boast about his two no trump

opening bid. North transferred to spades and then raised to game.

It is easy to see that this contract should fail by two tricks. But this was a pair championship, and to earn a really good score it was essential that the defenders should collect a three-trick set. Dianna, who earlier in the tournament had won the Mixed Pairs title, got her side off to a good start by leading a diamond, and the defenders raked in the first two tricks. Then Sharyn shifted to club, and a losing finesse allowed the defenders to complete their book.

Now West found the killing defense—she continued with a diamond, presenting declarer with a ruff-suff. Declarer ruffed in dummy and led trump to the king and ace. West won and gave declarer another ruff-suff. This time declarer ruffed in hand. He crossed to dummy with a heart and led a trump. Dianna perforce won the queen and now completed declarer's misery by leading her last diamond. No matter what declarer did, East had to score her ten of trumps for the third undertrick and an excellent result.